Stanford, Mrs. Jennie P.

Mrs. Jennie P. Stanford

Hieizan, Sept. 3, '87

Dear Dr. Clark: Rec'd Oct. 6.

Before our vacation closes, and the busy Kyoto life recommences, I want to send you a sheet, "reporting progress" – The arrival of reinforcements this summer, has made us feel like old workers; and indeed it seems a long time ago, as I look back to the day of our landing at Yokohama. Still – I realize we are the merest novices, knowing little, yet, of the work or the people, altho' their need and interest speak for them constantly.

The months have been very happy ones. Except for the necessity of boarding, – which was so contrary to my expectations and theory – they have been perfectly happy. And even this boarding has had its bright side, as thro' it we have been brought into a nearness with our fellow-workers who have been so hospitable to us, as otherwise might not have been

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our house will We had expected to go into it next week, on going down from the mountain, but we are to keep house for the Greenes, until their return from Tokyo. Then we shall move into our own home, and expect Mrs. White and Dudley will be with us for some months, as her health renders a stay in Kyoto desirable, so that she can be under Dr. Berry's care.

Of course my home and house-keeping will take time and strength which heretofore have been given to other things. But this time and strength I want to make tell on the work, for I mean that the home shall be a centre of influence, not for the Doshisha students alone, but as well for the women, among whom I am anxious to work. I find that most of our work here is to be done thro the Jap. and I see that now, without waiting to acquire the language, I can work in the line in which I was most in-the membership had increased to twenty-one!

Mrs. Learned has doubtless written you of our out-station work at Yodo and Yawata, where we take turns in going on Sat. with some of the Jap. Christians, for a Bible and Knitting classes.—

There are so many "open doors" one can enter only a few of them. And the possibilities of work are so splendid, that one longs for a dozen lives to give to it. Instead of which our strength is limited and what we can do seems so little!

Thus far Japan agrees with us, and we are both well. The more I study the Japanese language, the more I realize it's difficulties, and at times am tempted to feel discouraged.—

I am taking too much of your time – but in closing, allow me to press again the urgent need of a lady for higher Eng. for the Girls School. Thanking you for all your kind messages, yours very sincerely – Jennie to urge you to send out some lady, thoroughly trained for the work, to teach in the Girls' School.— This coming term I am to share the four classes in higher Eng. with Mrs. Cady— Teaching two classes there will keep me from carrying out some plans I had for city work. I am interested in the school, but I am *more* interested in the city work, and I feel that I can best make our ~~work~~ home tell in that work— I feel, too, that with my house-keeping, the regular school engagements may prove too hard for me. Still the need for my work seems to be there just now. But I am hoping some one will come to relieve us for the winter term.—

One of the girls in the school has been my helper in teaching a class of girls in one of the city sunday Schools— A class of bright, interesting girls from twelve to sixteen years old. When I took the class the last Sun. in Apr. I had six

[illegible] to the [illegible]

In my visits to the homes of the people I always find a warm welcome, and they are always willing, often eager, to hear about "this way"– For two or three months a class of girls from the city Normal School have come to me once a week, for Bible teaching. They are remarkably bright girls, and have known nothing about Xianity before, and it has been a great joy to see them grasp successively the ideas of God, of sin, and of Salvation.

I have had a very efficient helper in my S. S. work this last year, but she has moved recently to a place across Lake Biwa, – Minakuchi. There is not another Xian there, and it is

Kyoto. June 26, '89

Dear Dr. Clark:

It has been many a month since I have written to you, but my husband's letters are so frequent, and my own bit of work so comparatively unimportant, that I have hesitated to intrude upon your time. And now I come begging your help. I have been told that the Smith Organ Co. give a certain amount each year to the Board, in organs. I know the field is wide, and that you must have many applications for the organs. I know, too, that one has come to Kyoto a few months since. Still I make bold to proffer my request for a baby organ, to use in my work in the city, and in what I am hoping to do in a neighboring place the next year. If other requests are not more pressing, I shall be very grateful if I can have it. It will be very helpful, indeed, in my Bible classes, — in the branch S.S. of the Arian church, where I have a class, — and especially in out-station work —

From the first my interests were fully enlisted in womans work, but heretofore I have not been able to do very much — both because of my lack of the language, and because much of my strength has gone into the Girls School. I have hoped each term would be my last of teaching there, but each term would bring its pressing need. This spring Dr. Berry insisted upon my dropping much of my work, as I was not very strong, and so I withdrew from the teaching, altho' I was very sorry indeed to forsake Miss White, who was already hard-pressed. But with an added helper in the fall, there will be no need of my time there, and with a free conscience I can devote myself to the city work. In my calls in the homes of my S.S. class I have found so many openings for direct Bible work that it has seemed to be wicked not to improve them, and in the fall I hope to be able to.

her hope, + and mine, + that she can start a little work during the summer, and that in the fall I can get a pass to go over once a month and help her. For work like that - or for the work at Jodo, a baby organ will be invaluable - especially because I sing little myself, my voice not being strong enough to lead the Jap. - The work on all sides is wonderfully promising - the only drawback being that there are so many, many calls to which we can not respond. - The temptation is to work before one has the language, and deprive oneself of the time necessary for it - I can get along in a blundering way now, but feel

Mrs ennie Stanford S

Kyoto, June 26, 1889

[the Rec'd July 22 much study"—

Hoping this will find you in good health, and that you may have a restful summer,

Yours very sincerely

Jennie Pearson Stanford.

Starkweather, Miss Alice J.

P. S. Please pardon me but I'll hope never to write such a scrawl again - A. J. S.

Kiyoto Jan 7. 1882.

Dear Dr. Clark,

The letter from Boston containing appropriations for the ensuing year has just reached Kiyoto, or a duplicate, the one first sent having apparently been lost between here & Kobe. You can perhaps imagine a little of our consternation just upon the eve of opening school the 9th to read what, if there is no repeal, means simply the removing of the foundations from under us — the sweeping away of all that is tangible of our work but just begun after these three pioneer years of hard work.

I say foundations thoughtfully, for the means provided from home for sustaining here our Japanese teachers have been most vital to the work. God has given us those who as regards their influence among the girls justly share, not only our own, but the thorough confidence of the Japanese. You cannot realize in a Christian land, how much this means, nor could I on-

1st being in J. but I know now that their "price is above rubies" — "Perfect confidence" when the young of Japan are interested means volumes & not to secure ever that, alone in our teachers in a school so conspicuous as this is & must ever be is to "break down" the lives of the foreigners here quicker than anything else. The establishing of a "Girl's School" even in the same city with that of the young men was hooted at by many, & with shame I must say missionaries even, and amidst the fire of criticism, suspicion & "bad mouths" ready to break into a raging conflagration under the slightest pretext among the natives you can little imagine the immense strain put upon your humble servants here in taking their soundings, & trimming their sails to meet the veering winds of this particular inlet, of the ever treacherous "Japan Sea". I was profoundly impressed at the New Year examinations with the great headway already made Providentially in establishing such a school far above suspicion. a monument to Christian integrity & noble womanhood. a lighthouse to the darkest corners of "Nihon," yes and even a silent or eloquent rebuke to some missionaries. This enviable character & *reputation* established for the school has been largely due under God to the valuable teachers Miyagawa San and Kato San whom these new appropriations would cut off from us *summarily*.

It is being said more and more that the "Japanese *dislike* foreigners & *missionaries*". True with their love of novelty & generally fickle character we might say "Its about time for a reaction" but before this letter, I have for a long time had a growing feeling that our foreign way of rushing things, being so "up & down" bringing them up with a jerk to our ideas of things. or still more in the little ordinary daily intercourse we are so slow to learn to take time and act wisely. Our zeal for the Lord, and to usher in the Millennium may make this the most difficult thing for us to do. but the conviction settles down upon me that no one thing has more to do with the alienation of the Japanese. So now too the question of dollars in all the Japan Mission policy for a few years, is not to be compared with the interests of good feeling and an opportunity for them gradually in their own Oriental - Christian way to get adjusted to working in our way and really to know us, before we are forever estranged & cut off from influencing them in their Christian growth.

The letter rec'd shows so plainly how little the real work & its varied phases can be comprehended by you all at home, that I vainly regret too late not having done my part better toward a little better understanding. We are assured of your most cordial sympathy in our "many cares & labors" here but after this mail perhaps you will better understand how crippled our force has been really, to meet the requirements of direct mission work and the briefest letters alone have been sent by both of us.

After reading your letter several of us in one breath said "Oh! how I wish Dr. Clark could come out and see & know for himself.

self." as so many other Boards send their delegates already. My next thought was that you must be thinking of the reports for old & long established fields, perhaps of the "Constantinople Home" with its over $3000.00 receipts for tuition. But was there never a day of small things in Turkey; was there never a time of awaking to female education?

Is not the call to such rigid self-support within four years, unprecedented I may truly say "since the world began" not to limit it to the history of the missions of the A.B.C.F.M.

Why this unprecedented demand?

Though the Christians at home may say the 19th century demands crowding & this rush, they do well to remember that it is not the 19th century in the East. Even as Japan reckons this the "15th year of Meiji" her new birth, are we not safe in saying, the "15th Century or true to history the 16th Century would better represent the East & Japan than the 19th". But the onesided and glowing records which alone(?) you have rec'd of the "wonderful progress in Japan" have not prepared you for such statements perhaps. Can the champion of self support especially for girls' schools on heathen soil do better in extensive home than to search out the records of the same throughout Christian America, during the 19th Century even. Then let him look at the palaces even, which more recent and surprising Christian munificence has reared, for her own daughters as a tribute to woman hood in a Christian land where tributes are not wanting in every household, and then let him begrudge if he can, & if he will the (comparatively) paltry means to establish two solatary lighthouses in the midst of darkness that may be felt, in the heathen world. Be it said to the abiding honor of woman that the "Kiyoto Home" was the thought and work of woman for heathen women and they who laid its foundations in prayer & personal sacrifice have never yet begrudged the gift nor the no less essential means required to develope the Christian life within those walls, for a few short years until the spiritual temple is firmly rooted & grounded For must we not remember that ~~that~~ while and walls may be erected in a few months the growth of Christian character requires years and the soul carpenters and architects cannot be selected with too great care or retained with too much pains, till samples of their work at least can be produced.

I am an ardent advocate of self support and still more of spiritual Christian life which requires time to grow after the seed is planted, after the ground is thoroughly prepared never to be accomplished in Japan any more miraculously early, than wherever the heart of man is found. It may be a pleasing conception and one already too quickly seized by the conceit of the Japanese and the rider of the self support theory (hobby?). We have worked steadily and conscientiously for self-support here and think we have attained most commendable success. Indeed with the independence and desire of the J. to rule & not seek advice, I doubt very very much if it would be a blessing here at Kiyoto at least were self support to be assured _before_ the required growth in grace were attained. I for one would prefer another field of labor should the one grow in advance of the other. I feel that _what is supported_ is of far more importance than the vague fact of "self support" attained. Certainly if any more power of control and management without well balanced judgment & humble Christian spirit is to come with native "self support" of schools especially & Christian girl's schools in particular, of which the best of them have such crude conceptions I would heartily pray the day to wait upon an enlarged Christian growth. You must ever bear in mind that "support" with the Japanese means **Control** in the broadest & narrowest & most petty ways ignoring the ability, not to say the right to suggest an improved & Christian plan by any experienced & older Christians. Though they are Christian we must not forget that from antiquity they have considered theirs the "Land of the Gods" and wisdom beginning & ending here. Take the history of the world (the boasted Christian world) and where do we find the zeal for female education and desire to endow such institutions, in advance of that for the education of young men? Is it not then reasonable to suppose that other objects, churches evangelists, newspapers, boys schools &c will here too, *precede* the support of girl's schools and "Xtian influence" is slow in eradicating old evils here

This so far from being a deplorable fact may be, I believe it is a cause for gratitude since I repeat, as yet, "support" means only and always Control and is not a girls school the very last sacred trust that should be thought of being assumed by any newly converted people. You can form no conception of woman's position here. Outside the Christian influence, the perfect freedom with which she is counted a ward of the sterner sex even to the little boys, the shocking familiarity with every detail of her existance would if known by you make you more than ever rejoice as we do in knowing that a little fold has been gathered and by dint of strenuous effort she has just begun to be hedged about, and just a little beginning made toward Christian woman's influence being felt in her, and around her. We have none to look to for this influence but foreign ladies and girls educated under their influence in them (schools). The Japanese have no idea of a "school" except the instruction from books in the school room. We have had to fight to inculcate any conception of any value in a girl's school apart from that, while really the heaviest & most wearing & most indispensable part of our duties are outside of "school hours." If the girls come here only for school room instruction alone we should not think it payed (great as is the am't given) for without the constant Christian home drill they become proud, affected & disagreeable as in the Gov. schools. Happily we have had strength to do a sufficient share of the "home" work which with the divine blessing gives us a group of nice girls at present commendably free from these obnoxious traits. Another thing I beg leave, distasteful as is the duty, to differ from the opinion apparently entertained that the Osaka Girls School is very nearly ideal. Certainly it is often pointed to as a model. True a quasi "self-support" has been obtained but when I search to find what is supported I find nothing which could induce me or my companion in labor to seek permission from the Gov. to labor for a day outside that school tied down as the missionary ladies are. Under the present J. control ("self-support") they can not offer a suggestion as to school order or ~~pro~~ conduct. A missionary school committee of their own station in commendable sympathy with all their plans of work in reporting was obliged to say that he could neither tell when school began or closed there was such continual running about & lack of system. In our experience disorder in one department is synonymous with general disorder, and that is the report, while I have never visited for myself. Of course it is *principally* a *day* school and the object sought *here* in living together is not equally sought or capable of being attained there, with the narrow and cheap arrangements calculated to promote disorder, and beside the foreign ladies living in a separate house.

I feel much more keenly than I can express the importance of giving the Japanese perfect *models* at the earliest possible date, of the work we *hope* them to be *fitted* to carry on at ~~their~~ our expense as early as possible for the good of the end sought.

Is the object sought, to see how little "foreign money" shall be credited to Japan? or how surely and deeply the true Word of God shall be planted here to *grow* with deep roots like the cedars of Lebanon *at whatever cost*. Since your letter I have heard this opinion expressed by the Treasurer of another Station not engaged in much missionary work. That "As we expect the J. to take these schools anyway sometime now is a fitting time in view of Miss Clarkson's return to turn the Kobe school over to the Japanese." I deem the idea that "We are to have these schools" to run" (as we please) anyway" a most deplorable one to gain and if precautions are not taken one very readily to be caught up ; their weak Christian state and hinder their deriving the benefit of our Christian teaching from the start not to say anything of the probability of their carrying out the spirit of our teaching when we are gone. I hope the comparison will offend none but Christian J. certainly as represented at Kiyoto and associates now taking advance steps are young, and younger than their years in many ways, only partially developed, and as the rich father, may make the impatient son's inheritance depend upon his treatment of "the old man" and his apparent qualifications to "rule in his stead after him, so my experience makes me feel keenly that to maintain a little more dignity and not show too much haste to leave the most sacred trusts to superficial careless and conceited workers is indispensable to establishing Bible Christianity here. The drill, the discipline from which our staunch leaders and workers at home are made, is almost wholly wanting in all I can hear of, except the young men from Kumamoto, who are our hope. They have a little of this training but have been praised & talked about and lauded within just an inch of being spoiled (if not more). It testifies to the good material in them that they are not completely spoiled already, but the J. are well trained in concealment of their real hearts (a second nature) & we little know what subtle growth may unexpectedly be developed at any time. I have written and spoken as enthusiastically of the J. virtues as any perhaps but I've generally been conscious of grave defects which I felt would be overcome by grace & time.

In individual cases I find the blank reserved for faults has too often not been filled out privately by the owner, and the expected balance being wanting the heavy praise, makes conceit, self-will and vanity, go up with a bound.

Truly I have never written in this strain before, and doubtless most that others have felt has never reached you. We "hope all things" or try to, and the danger of things ~~said~~ coming back more or less directly makes J. or even common reserve natural. But really you can form no just conception of the practical workings without these statements exceedingly distasteful as it is to write or think them.

Even our staunchest Christians seem often like little children just learning to walk; a breath even causes them to totter and but for the controlling influence (little as it may be) under God we are called to exercise as wisely as we may serious relapses might occur -

At A.M. prayers the different teachers take turns in conducting worship (though the idea of worship has much beyond expectation been but little appreciated at times apparently) Recently I said that I could wish those meetings made more strictly devotional; very frequently our "good teachers those _splendid_ Kumamoto boys" dropping the reading of the Bible altogether and launching out into some intellectual generality far aloof from practical Christian living & on the whole to leave an impression of the greatness of self rather than the Creator. I was surprised indeed to find a reply of this purport. "It's not necessary I think to read the very word of God before the school, but having made it our _own_, speak in its _spirit_." Consent was yielded readily to make the meetings "more devotional" & will hope & pray for the future but without "mighty Grace" the support and control being recognized as on their side the desire for power and restiveness under apparent "influence" would make such a suggestion even, as hard to make, as difficult to be rec'd & soon you can see the school might not be what you expect it to be, and these are the very best teachers to be had.

I will repeat the request that in as much as, the world over, work for women is backward even as it is more difficult and ~~backwar~~ delicate, requiring as few and sudden changes as possible, for the end sought – the developement of noble Christian women, it be not expected that the advance movement in "self-support" begin at the girl's schools. That the economy we all seek to practice do not begin at the vitals in requiring cheap teaching. We have been in advance of Kobe for some time in charges for board & tuition and will carefully see what can be done in the near future to raise still more, without diminishing the school. (Oh! its so much easier working with enough scholars to create mutual enthusiasm as ours)

We shall seek not to take new needy students, but beg that so long as this is known as a 'Xtian school" there be a little fund for such wise use, in the name of Christ. These teachers have been instrumental in organizing a native society to develope interest and aid in female education here, but we don't wish the J. to have all the blessing in this do we? I ask then that a little corner be left us here, and the two teachers so indispensable to the girls school be left to us at the discretion of the station or mission on the ground, so long as the best interests of the school demand them, on terms as generous as those given the teachers of the young men - I am pained for the necessity of Miss Parmelee's writing of herself as.

6 she has. I appreciate more and more what was sa
to me before coming, about caring for my health a
"every added year was so much gain." Though
she has to spare herself so much, no 3 new lad
could for 2 yrs. it seems to me be of the servic

she is. Mission ground is no exception to the rule that one's influence is not measured so much by what they do as by what they are. and no new person can be of the value of one of her experience, where most needed here in personal influence and judgment born of experience and acquaintance on the ground. I certainly pray earnestly to be spared the sore trial of her possible change. I do pray that Miss Baldwin may come to our support. You see this remnant of paper. Shall send to Mr. Jencks after sealing this ~~& get~~ and get a supply & hope to write her letter & letters in future [illegible]

Kioto. Jan. 7. 1882

Recd Feb. 13

Kiyoto Feb. 4. 1882.
Saturday A. M.

Dear Dr. Clark,

Just a word to tell you how we're getting along. Since last writing, Miss Parmelee has been confined to her bed with a very bad carbuncle, - quite exhausting her, and itself a sure sign of exhaustion the Dr. says. She is now better, but does not leave her room yet. The school has suffered of course while she has been obliged inch by inch to relinquish care. She has kept up a brave heart & being blest with a good amount of missionary spirit has ever worked beyond her strength. We now feel rich and so grateful that Miss Anna Davis could come yesterday to take Miss P.'s place in the outward work, commencing next Monday. No words can tell how grateful we are, nor how much she was needed. There is much in her native and cultivated Christian character to give especial promise of her usefulness and the most happy relations. Miss P. is well enough to help consult, a little at a time & we hope this needed comfort and aid may ever be ours until she is completely restored. Every added year of a good missionary's life does add so much to their usefulness!

I cannot hope to say anything new, only as new experiences bring added and new proof of the worth of old theories, but pardon me for noting down a few essential qualifications for lady missionaries, by no means speaking "as though I myself were already perfect." And by the way I would allow no distinction between "teacher" & "missionary". One fit to come as a missionary may have one especial talent for teaching & thus illustrating the power of Christ through teaching may do a much needed work. But probably in no unchristian land is it possible to obtain so good "teachers" only, as in Japan. This people would by no means be left in pitiful ignorance if no missionary should come. So to what every branch of missionary work one may give their especial consecrated talent, they must have a high ideal of Christian character (to have which ideal is not so common as I once supposed) and to have been hitherto known above all else as a "*Christian*" not simply a teacher or doctor &c and a Christian - There is a world of difference which may appear no where more plainly than at the ends of the earth.

1. *Earnest* & loving Christian character with a sprinkling of solid trials and sanctified afflictions.
2. She should be of sufficient age to know her willingness or ability to lead a single life. While I believe in no vows on coming out, I think no one who has not calmly weighed the question should come. One who can enter bravely, with consecrated affections upon their God appointed life work, will be far more useful & happy & give much less trouble to others. (It will be all the better if the good people at home more highly appreciate the joys & privileges of such a life of labor & love & do not treat the departing one as for her funeral or throw in at last as crumbs of comfort, a possibility of a resurrection and a coming husband. It may make a merry sound of laughter at the time but it will not help her in the future or the cause which sorely needs consecrated single

women -) If I mistake not strange as it may seem those who have done the best work, not excepting best acquisition of the language, generally, have been the oldest on entering the field.

An ignorance or disregard of caring for their own health, or ill directed & wasting enthusiasm, or the tremendous strain though unconscious perhaps on finding oneself alone to cope with new scenes, all combine to overbalance the supposed advantages of youth in gaining the language &c - Pardon personal illustration but I was always considered mature of my years & came to J. at 26 - the "youngest then sent out." As I look back, poorly fitted as I may have been I don't see how I could have ~~been~~ come a day earlier. The lines have fallen to me in very pleasant places but it seems to me I should have died if attempting to meet all, with one less year of experience or trial before coming. !!

3. She must have health and a strong feeling of the need of preserving it, & not ashamed to care for it. To live in Japan one must expect to take time systematically for exercise. They must study to adapt themselves to the climate. The race of J. would I think become extinct in

a very few years if shut up in our close & highly heated rooms, & foreigners must remember that there is not the crisp strengthening air outside to counteract the enervating influence. Some who have come & failed early say they were never asked concerning their health.

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4. If expecting to teach she may well stow away all laurels gained as a "disciplinarian" at home for "discipline" here is not perceptibly called for, and is a dangerous weapon in the hands of any, surely under 5 yrs. acquaintance with the J.

5. The ability to work happily with others & a high sense of the privilege & duty of being co-laborers with Christ & his children *must be emphasized*. Unconsciously great harm is often done by kind friends from the Eastern Coast to the "Golden Gate" in speaking of "*your* work" or "*your* school", often as careful as natural. For if you think a moment only one in a thousand may be called to do a work in which he or she is the sole human foreign agent. If not called to reap the *fruit* of other's labors, as many, most surely are called to coöperate in labor with other & the final

days alone will reveal (if we care to know ever) just how much was due to each individual. Oh! a missionary's life is the best thing to empty us of self if we'll only use it in that way.

6. By all means let the Board impress it upon the new comer (goer) that it is emphatically impossible on that side of the water U.S. to fix even approximately (& surely) the work or field. If they appreciate the difficulties & taking their diversity of gifts, feel "any where with Jesus" I'll gladly work & let him use me as he will, they may find this a land of "great peace" & "sunshine" and win stars for his crown.

Oh! do pray for us. Now especially do this people need to see the *Christ in us*. Miss Davis' coming helps us to hope for fuller opportunity to exert a direct Christian influence — heart to heart. Oh! we must do thorough & deep work, soon. I am more & more and painfully convinced that the great temptation of the J. with their self confidence & conceit is to catch at the flower of Christianity even as the haters of Christianity do the flower of Civilization without its root. With their pride too if great pains is not taken before baptism their subsequent advancement is very slow apparently thinking their baptism the seal of perfection and are indignant if ways of needed growth are pointed out.

We have now in the school 11 professing Christians, and 8 who have recently asked for baptism. If any among them 8! were to die suddenly I should ~~do not~~ believe them saved but to illustrate difficulties and the need of a high standard here in these lighthouses I was amazed (Clever) to find that one of the applicants was a leader of a set of girls who were systematically teasing & unkindly treating an older girl recently entering from Kiyoto. Everything seemed to indicate that they were envious of her talents & excellence.

If this had not fortunately come to our knowledge the girl might have entered the church and the new girl forever estranged from such a religion. By the way a good word for old despised "Kiyoto people" & the culture of Gov. schools. This girl is a model of gentle ladylike manners & true modesty which continued acquaintance proves as genuine and fully equal, to a few in our school with whom we might compare her. I only fear that she will lose all this here, yes & even become insincere and given to concealment instead of coming frankly as she did now, and telling her trouble as she ought. (The leader of the persecutors was the sister of a leading Christian man who died recently and all the circumstances would lead us to expect her to be one of the last to do this.

"But why should girls lose much & become concealing &c here in this Christian nursery", do you ask? Must there be a skeleton in every cupboard? Then if I reply I must reveal ours & the only source of wearing opposition & pain we have had here, that of the Gov. opposition has been balm in comparison. In a word it is the unwritten rule established by Mrs. Neesima and her mother (our matron) an old and active woman of 72 I think, that everything beneath this roof must ~~&~~ as far as possible be concealed from the foreign lady teachers. I may have spoken most reluctantly to you of this before & far more reluctantly now. I have borne it only too patiently for four years & Miss P. also the portion of time she has been here, praying & hoping it would be overcome but on the contrary, occasional eruptions prove it to be the settled policy of action on their part. While there is much to be grateful for, in the school, so far as we are thus shut off from doing the most important work for which we are here (the only work comparatively) under this system my heart sinks within me to believe & feel that at present fully 3/4 of the legitimate fruit of the means & labor you have prayerfully invested in this girls' school has been wasted through this pernicious influence. All the girls with the rarest possible exception are ready to yield to our teaching & influence, at first but soon the fatal signal seems to be given & they lose that innocent confiding teachable spirit, & a depressing spirit is in the house. Any girl who comes much to us for the most legitimate purpose is spotted & gradually shunned & both teachers & such scholars are looked upon & treated as being in the wrong not to say a "criminal". Of course the teacher's influence is greatly weakened wherever she opens her mouth or does any thing.

No words can tell you how it pains me to write this. I love both those women, but even the daughter Mrs K. first learned Christianity at about 30 yrs. of age & her unchristian ideas must have been pretty firmly fixed especially as she felt her rank, & had a long experience in the unchristian schools of J. where envy, jealousy, suspicion & rivalry are notoriously rife. Can you imagine yourself, a Christian gentleman, continually judged apparently by such base standards: & those rules being insidiously inculcated in what ought to be a lighthouse of truth & love, under your supervision. "How long oh, Lord how long"!

We are more & more impressed with the crying necessity for making the girls perfect just as soon as possible! Woman has power in Japan, even Mr. Neesima is quite a little biased by the low views of his wife & female relatives. The young men who are the great hope for the future, and seem bold enough to slay a lion, bend like the willow under the influence of women. Christianity teaches them respect for women & honor of the wife. You need not be told that this degraded nation (with all the talk of its "culture" abroad) is to day ruled by women in the worst sense. Though they are "Christians" & hate these natural sins, they will naturally yield honor to the narrow & bigoted judgment of the weaker vessel or what should be the "better two-thirds". Strange as it may seem, while in converts over 30 the influence of the believing husband or wife over the unbelieving companion may be about equal in the future, the educated & apparently spiritually strong young men of the future are to be tremendously influenced by the ¼ or superficially enlightened wives. And some of the clearest & far sighted among them feel this, & own their inability to resist when the time comes.

Pardon my plain speech but God grant this with the practical illustration of Mrs. N's course & influence may help you to see the crying need of doing our very best for the girls' schools at this most critical time and before the time comes when they will not "hear sound doctrine".

You see my "one word" has proved a long one please pardon me for I did not expect to write of the "skeleton" that walks our house would it were confined to the "cupboard".

God knows the pain it gives me to write thus of my sisters of whom I have thought so little evil & for whom I had such high hopes & expectations. I have told you how Mrs. Davis & I rather also counted upon these women & their nieces in the school for so much "good influence" & as will sometimes happen the supposed blessing has proved the one & only sore trial. I cannot help finding much in common with the peculiar temptations of the Pharisees to envy & pick at Jesus' words &c. These women use every opportunity of quietly (unknown to us) picking our words & teaching.

Of course I know the delicate ground on which I am treading in writing thus to you & have the strongest confidence in your best judgment to use it most discreetly. These women become very angry if their conduct is the least questioned & inculcate the same spirit in the girls, who would otherwise soon learn under Christian influence to be learners & gladly receive suggestions. I will write another sheet in a separate envelope suggesting some remedy though remote.

Faithfully A. J. Starkweather

Rec'd March 9.

Private.

P. S. This A. M. at prayers all the girls unite in sending best & grateful regards to the Board. They say "Yoroshii". Praise God for Miss Davis!

Kiyoto Feb. 5. 1882.

Dear Dr. Clark,

I submit to your judgment the best means for communicating to Mr. Neesima, clearer views of the intention & hope of the Board and Christians at home in laboring to found this girl's school. God knows he does not seem personally to need any reminder.

But after four years of labor it would be very natural that the Board inquire of him how far the original plan is being accomplished, & request him to keep people here well informed of the one purpose. He has ever a high ideal of the work (supposed to be carried on here & can rarely speak of it without tears.

Suppose then he be asked to see that the true purpose of the school is ever well understood & no hindrance suffered in carrying it out — something like this. — 1. Of what Christian home schools have done for women in all lands & the yearning desire of the Am. Chr. public to give to Japan the same blessing administered in approved Christian methods.

2. That for this purpose women having the confidence of Christians at home who have themselves rec'd this school training are sent in love, to wisely adapt the same influences to J. girls.

3. That it is expected that after the means & labor expended, the wishes & judgment of these Christian lady missionaries will be thoroughly respected~~ed~~ and carried out knowing that they work ever in submission to the united sense of the station or mission.

4. That while teachers are sent appreciating the needs of a high grade of education, & competent to give it. still the indispensable culture & "Christian influence" in & outside the "school room" (merely) must be held in clear & lively appreciation & respected.

Please emphasize the vital

importance attached to it in all our best home schools. Please emphasize that you can & do respect the judgment of such ladies in the use of ways & means of Christian labor. I would say that our "methods" are in no way peculiar, only such as are the most approved at home, and used with the greatest freedom & success everywhere in fo mission schools Kobe, Yokohama, Tokiyo &c — no trouble anywhere, but in Kiyoto in questioning the right to the widest Christian influence according to the ~~missionary~~ judgment of missionaries.

Please remind him (& others) that to avoid fatal errors now in the beginning, the missionaries' judgment of Christianity and the requisites for Christian culture must be acknowledged supreme. (At present they are willing we should teach a little Eng. or music and the Bible to be sure but set themselves up as teachers & judges of how much need be accepted — these converts of 30 & 70 yrs — both of whom because of there position & pride I fear are most pitifully shut out, or exclude themselves from instruction such as the helpful women else where have & are obtaining gladly from missionaries. But I forbear for this wide & painful subject would require a chapter alone –

6. I would even suggest that it be said that if the utmost freedom for Christian influence as enjoyed in Kobe Joshijo &c cannot be gained here, the Board will approve (as I firmly believe it would & ought) of withdrawing all support & foreign teachers and suggest that the buildings be sold for Gov. uses. Remembering that it cannot be wise to support such a school in a land where Eng. & Chinese are already so well taught under Gov. patronage, unless the greatest freedom can be secured for the extra Xtian culture & nurture of our "Xtian schools" You cannot well appreciate the need even for seeming repetitions, but believing there is no one more vital subject in the mission demanding the wisest & no uncertain action

I submit this paper to your consideration & await the dawn of a better day. Faithfully Yours

Alice J. Starkweather –

Kioto, Feb. 5. 1892.
Rec'd March 9.

Miss Alice J. Starkweather. S
Osaka, Apr. 18. 1883.
Rec'd May 24. C. J

her mind to face the separation from her husband. As in her present condition a lady must accompany her the lot has fallen to me as the one "next longest in the field and richly deserving the change". In this race for health our preparations must of course ~~must~~ be hasty & slight to meet the steamer expected to leave Kobe about the 8th of May. We shall hope to keep you well informed of all our movements. I need not say that I should have chosen a year at least in which to anticipate a return and for the adjustment of matters here but when God's hand marks the way so plainly we can leave it all in his hands can we not. Since relinquishing my cares & preparing even a little for my return I realize very much my need of a complete rest from this uninterrupted work. The

Osaka Apr. 18. '83

Dear Dr. Clark,

We are attending the Protestant Convention here beginning the 16th and a "grand good meeting" it is. The Holy Spirit seems near us as I have never before witnessed in Japan - All hearts are feeling as never before dependence on this power from on high. You will have full accounts of it doubtless. I sincerely regret not having been able to write you more often and briefly in the past busy months until

complete rest from this uninterrupted work. The cord must have snapped if kept at so high a tension much longer I am sure.

I know you would be glad to have me attend as much of this meeting as possible. I return before its close.

Yours faithfully
for Christ!
Alice J. Starkweather

now a much needed rest is before me.

While seeking as faithfully as possible to carry out the wishes of the Mission and station I have given four hours daily in the school room and much interrupted time to needful preparation taking up new branches &c. All have realized that the school was needing considerable reorganizing after having tried for a few years the crude plans, the best that could be adopted after careful conference with the best Japanese and foreign friends. Circumstances beyond our control have removed teachers loved and highly prized and the only wonder is that we who were left to gather up the unfinished work have continued with as much prosperity as now.

Feeling the great pressure upon us I went twice to Kobe and Miss Davis once, if possible to secure one of the "new ladies" coming out with Miss Gouldy

On returning successfully with Miss Hooper whom we hope will remain in K. I found the station quite alarmed about Mrs. Learned to whom you had kindly given permission to return if circumstances required. By the most unprecedented vigilance you know she has conquered the lung trouble but this nervous trouble baffles anything to be done for her here, and her only hope for health and usefulness is a speedy return if possible to obtain treatment before the hot weather. She begs me to accompany her after bringing

Miss Kate J. [illegible]
San Francisco, June 6, 1883.
Rec'd June 14. Ans'd do. 5

San Francisco
June 6th 1883.

Dear Dr. Clark,

A telegram rec'd this P.M. from home decides me to press on as early as possible, to my father's house in Illinois. You know Dr. Taylor strongly urged my spending the Summer in Colorado. I am relieved now that my duty so plainly lies in the line of my hearts' longings, and with Mr. Flint's kind attention to details, expect to start in a day or two. I am feeling very tired but am trated by the heat of yesterday & to-day here as residents. Thermometer 92° in the shade, the warmest for 31 yrs. but so much ~~more~~ dry than Japan that I do not mind it so much as others. I met all the ladies now remaining, for the 1st time this P.M. and a great delight it was. An unusually large number as you know, Miss Fay Mrs. Jewett & Mrs. McLean are away and it is Cal. vacation time— June —— My orders have been very strict as to general speaking and my head reminds me often of the wisdom of obeying "orders," but warm affection for the sisters here who have always sustained me in every hour made me long you know, and this will be the last for some time. I write now more than I feel able, as I expect early A.M. calls and I am amazed to find no letter from me has gone to you since landing. We had unexpected and very pleasant company by the way and Mrs. L. found herself sufficiently well after a few days of rest here, to go on in care of Mr. Shaw who goes clear through" to the East.

A young Dr. from Virginia only 2 yrs. out, fellow traveler whose mind was seriously affected ought to be a warning to others who seek to study and take up too much direct work so early as he has clearly done, but it's hard to learn or practice what we are convinced of. I hope you are rested from your recent overwork and that you may find still more re-creation this Summer. Rest assured I shall endeavor conscientiously to recruit soundly and be ready at the earliest date to work in any way the Master wants me to.

With many thanks for your many kind words of cheer & hope in the past,

Faithfully Yours for Christ.
Alice J. Starkweather

Miss Alice J. Starkweather. S
Elgin, June 23, 1883.
Rec'd June 28.
der Ward. Ans July 5 a
P. le. Grant L. + W.B.P.

√a July 5

Elgin Ill.
June 23. '83.

Dear Sir,

Your prompt & kind letter should have rec'd as ready an answer but this 1st week has found me suffering so severe a reaction that letter writing and attention to business was quite beyond me.

Many thanks for kind wishes expressed. I shall be as conscientious and persistent as possible in being recreated. Like so many others I so till given the opportunity to rest. I suppose Mr. Flint has forwarded all bills to Mr. Ward. While at the "Truesdell House" the following am'ts. were advanced by the proprietor above board and express charges which I will consider personal if you desire,

Postals	$0.10
Telegram	1.00
Duties	5.35
Total	6.45
Also a parcel coming too late for me to pay	1.66
charged to Mr. Flint.	8.11

At present our decision for my return to this section seems not un-

Dr. Taylor's advice. You may know he strongly urged my Summering in Colorado where to have been benefitted, expenses must have been great. From the 1st of July I shall WBP need an allowance of $60.00 pr. month and possibly more on occasion. but if so will explain - I hope Dr. Clark will find a truly restful retreat away from the scene of such faithful untiring labor and that you all will find this Summer one of great pleasure and recuperation. I must tell you though uncalled for, of the exceedingly kind & prompt manner in which our friend Mr. Flint attended to everything on my arrival quite in contrast with the management extended to a fellow traveler of another Board. I felt quite "proud" for the A. B. C. F. M. as well as grateful on my return almost a stranger to my own dear land.

Faithfully Yours,

Alice J. Starkweather.

1/ W draw 6 Sent
$100
fm June 14. –

Elgin Ill.
July 12, 1883

Dr. E. K. Alden,
Dear Sir.

Thanks for your favor of July 5. I have felt little strength or inclination for even writing until now.

I believe I am proving complete rest the surest restorative. I shall be happy to do my best to comply with the provisions for my allowance while in this country – $500. a year giving farther notice if necessary.

Herewith I must call for $50.00 or $100.00 as most convenient for you.

Please inform me just how you wish me to draw in future & upon whom.

That our accounts may agree from what date shall we reckon my year as commencing? I reached the end of my journey June 14.

(over)

I'm happy to know that Dr. Clark is obtaining the much needed rest. Indeed we must rejoice together over the advance God is proving in his work in Japan. If I must leave the work so dear to me, for a season I rejoiced more than tongue can tell that I could set forth borne on the heaviest, and the first *decidedly spiritual* wave it was my privilege to see in part, & feel approaching during my 7 yrs. residence. In parting I could only ask the girls to sing "The Morning Light is Breaking", in Japanese.

I can only feel deep gratitude for the appropriations made. The inadequate heating arrangements at the Girl's School have not only told upon the health of us all but been a tremendous draught upon our slim purses. Indeed financially only a daughter of some Wm. E. Dodge could be congratulated upon laboring in that school.

Hoping full provision is made for your own *recreation* during the heated term & many thanks for past favors.

Very Sincerely,
Alice J. Starkweather.

Elgin, July 12, 1883. S
Rec'd July 16.
Ans'd —

240

UNION POSTALE
CARTE POSTALE
UNIVERSELLE

萬國郵便聯合端書

大日本帝國
1 SN.
DU JAPON

YOKOHAMA
13 SEP 1882
JAPAN

Dr N. G. Clark
No 1 Somerset St
Congl. House
Boston

KOBE
9 SEP 1882
JAPAN

SAN FRANCISCO PAID ALL
10-9

神戸

大日本帝國政府大藏省印刷局製造

1883. Kiyoto Sept. 7.

Dear Sir: We have been back 2 ds. from the Mts. with good prospects for the opening of school year. My own health is good. Miss Davis has been at Arima & hopes to return to K. the 13th or 14th. We have had a good letter from Miss Parmelee at S. Francisco. It could not have benefitted her but your plan for accommodations being made in the Island of Yezzo at the North, for rest I think a capital one.

I was delighted to find a copy of "Dr. Schaff's Bible Dictionary" kindly presented me on my return. I shall prize it exceedingly & hope after using to assure you of its usefulness — I rejoice in the prospects for Kobe Girls School

Yr Resp'ly A. J. Starkweather

1

241

U.S. POSTAGE

ONE CENT

POSTAL CARD.

NOTHING BUT THE ADDRESS CAN BE PLACED ON THIS SIDE.

ELGIN
JUN
18
3PM
ILL.

11 A
20-83

Dr E. K. Alden
No. 1 Somerset St.
Boston.

✓

Elgin Ill.
July 18 '83.

Yours of 16th just rec'd with all complete. Many thanks –

Very Truly
A. J. Starkweather

Miss Alice J. Starkweather.
St. Paul, Jan. 22-1884
Rec'd Jan. 26 3
a[illegible] " 28 3a.

St. Paul Minn.
Jan 22nd '84

Dear Dr. Clark,

I have been pained to hear of your illness, but hope you are yourself again once more.

It has been no easy matter to submit to be ignorant of most matters that have been dearest to me. But I know it has been for the best and am already rewarded, being at times quite free from my brain trouble. Words are too feeble to express sorrow at hearing of our loss in dear Dr. Means's gain. I only hope labors can be so adjusted that more precious lives lost to the world that needs them for long years to come.

I have the pleasure of possessing your photograph (though I'd very much like a more recent one.) It has been an inspiration to many as shown in my home in Japan.

I wish I might have the photograph of Dr Means. May I not hope for it?

Thanks to this "Minnesota air" & other favoring influences I may hope to write more cheerfully than at any previous time during my enforced rest from letter writing. Mrs. Dr Dana kindly advised my consulting Dr Flagg after coming here to escape the "Lake breezes" about Chicago. The doctor has made a specialty of throat & lung troubles having himself come here 18 yrs. ago with serious lung trouble. He insists upon my being out of doors a great deal in all weathers (but the most severe) with plenty of diverting exercise. He prescribes a little medicine also.

Its delightful to see the interest felt here in the Chinese (less than fifty) ~~here~~. A Sabbath & midweek evening school is open for them. One only of their number is a Christian as yet. Upon the "Chinese Arch" at the time of the Villard Reception at the Opening of the N.P.R.R. these two mottoes appeared "St. Paul greets Japan through the N.P.R.R." and "N.P.R.R. connection between China & St. Paul". On car.

-ing Japan I told them I was "only going around to the other side of the foot", or in view of this event of coming to St. Paul I might have said to the Eastern terminus of the connection with Japan & China.

The sight of the Chinese among us brings Japan very near.

I had the pleasure of seeing the pictures of Misses Brown & Searle & their classmates home to-day.

Hoping to hear from you soon, as ever.

Respectfully Yours,
Alice J. Starkweather

Mecsorrie J.

[illegible]

St. Paul Minn
Feb. 26 '84.

Dr Clark
Dear Sir,

Your kind letter was duly received, and many thanks for inquiries regarding my health & prosperity. I have conscientiously abstained from letter writing and much reading and from "tearing ice and snow" in toto (You must have been quite misinformed concerning me) Thus by making myself as much of a non entity as possible, in every former acceptation of the term I have improved some I am sure and enjoyed perfect freedom from the

since leaving Japan — Grateful for ever this am't of improvement I pray it may abide always and every where. I find people here much improved after deriving no benefit in Florida.

No, I know the hope of "returning to Japan for rest" would to me be a perfect impossibility though not a few return with that hope to different fields. Rest assured I shall make no "tours" until I am far stronger than at present.

Trusting you can "be kind to yourself" and are in the enjoyment of much with far greater blessings in store for you,

Very Resp'ly Yours,

Alice J. Starkweather

Miss Alice J. Starkweather

Elgin Ill.
July 26th '84
Rec'd Aug. 4

Dear Dr. Clark,

Glad as I always am to receive your kind letters I was sorry that your last of the 16th should increase my indebtedness now to two, deserving answer. Since having so much trouble with my head writing has been one of the most difficult things to accomplish and while I was waiting to write you as definitely and hopefully as possible I regret to find so much time had elapsed.

The kind & cordial letter from Mr. Pettee on behalf of the Station inviting me to join them in the work [illegible] of being able to return at that time: and now in reply to your kind inquiry as "to my thoughts in reference to returning to Japan" I must say that since compelled to seek entire re creation I have avoided thinking anything definitely about it, believing that the surest way to obtain "complete-rest."

My friends thought on my return that I appeared to have returned after 14 yrs. of service instead of 7 yrs.

You kindly ask me to tell you if you "can aid me in any wise" — I understand a new family anticipate going out to Kioto in the near future I should be glad of an encouraging word from you if agreeable, influencing them to take some articles of my parlor set of furniture —

6 nice B. Walnut cane chairs.

2 what nots — hanging book shelves,

Centre [illegible] (possibl[illegible]

may suit them as gen-

Book case & extra chamber set could be had if desired.

Such articles in that climate are better to be used & aired, & if returning I could pick up all that would be necessary for myself, better than a family could.

The expences while in K. fell very heavily upon me & the pecuniary sacrifice when leaving is inevitably great. In the interest of the school & with sympathy for Miss Parmelee I took $60.00 worth of her effects which I did not remain a year to use.

Miss Hooper would have purchased some of me but her stay in K. was so uncertain & her funds were low on arriving. By the way what has been decided with regard to the continuing of the Girls School? I hear from different ones that its fate was hanging critically in the balance, grave doubts being entertained as to the wisdom of so great an outlay of labor & treasure amid the continued interference & opposition of the past year. Has the revival [illegible]

direction. While in [illegible] I
am entirely free from my cough
and being strongly urged to spend
both Summer & Winter there to de-
rive the fullest benefit I intend
returning there after a short tarry here
having taken advantage of the reduced
rates of travel –

My address remains,
A. J. S
818 4th Ave. S.
Minneapolis
Minn

Hoping you are able to obtain
the rest & refreshment you must
need this Summer after caring
for your numerous & widely scatter-
ed family I remain

Very Sincerely Yours –
Alice J. Starkweather.

245

POSTAL CARD

MINN. AUG 30 TR 4 P. O.

NOTHING BUT THE ADDRESS CAN BE PLACED ON THIS SIDE.

ONE CENT

9-1 '84 8 A

Dr. N. G. Clark
Cong'l House No. 1 Somerset St
Boston.

Minneapolis Minn.
Aug. 27th '84

Have you ever rec'd my last in answer to inquiries as to amt of allowance required by me for this year? I have drawn nothing this year

Very Respy.

A. J. Starkweather
816 4th Ave. S.

246

POSTAL CARD.

NOTHING BUT THE ADDRESS CAN BE PLACED ON THIS SIDE.

POSTAGE
ONE CENT

9-6

Dr. N. G. Clark
Congl. House No. 1 Somerset St.
Boston.

1884. 816 4th Ave. S.
Minneapolis,

Yours of the 2d duly rec'd
Please accept thanks for
its contents—

Very Resply.
A. J. Starkweather—

Miss A. J. Starkweather

inneapolis Aug. 16.

Rec'd. Aug. 19.

Minneapolis.
Aug 16 '84

Dear Dr. Clark,

Thanks for your last favor duly received. I have rec'd a letter of inquiry from Mr. Gaines & answered promptly.

I shall need the same allowance as last year. I have drawn nothing as yet this year, and will await the Treasurer's earliest convenience in forwarding the allowance to date.

I was happy to meet Mrs. Fullerton lately. I deeply regret to learn that your son has been ill. I should have great confidence in the benefits derived from this climate especially if coming in late Summer or early Autumn so as to become acclimated before the Winter. The advantages of being out of doors as much as possible can not be overestimated. If some was introduced to me by Mrs. Dr. Dana's kindness. An army surgeon he came here 18 yrs. ago from N. York with very grave pulmonary troubles. He is the picture of health and makes such troubles a specialty. Many Boston people are out here. The family of a young man coming late last year have just arrived & are delighted to see him so stout & changed. One whose family had one by one gone with lung troubles, expecting to follow, came out last Oct. & months ago had gained 28 lbs. He is really growing corpulent.

Offices & homes are quite likely to be over heated & by steam, so that people who continue in doors principally, may gain little by coming.

Very truly
Alice J. Starkweather
816 4th Ave S.
Minneapolis

Dr. Crosby

Enclosed with Letter
Oct 28. 1884.

> *"The great men of the past did not slide by any fortune into their high place. They have been selected by the severest of all judges, Time."*—Emerson.

BEACON LIGHTS OF HISTORY.

BY

JOHN LORD, LL.D.,

Author of "Greece and Rome," "Modern Europe," etc.

The last fifty years have completely changed the method of writing History. Battles, treaties, dynasties, great events, no longer make up the body of historic material, for the world's life is seen to consist in the lives of its great men—the opinion-makers, the revolution-starters, the thinkers of great thoughts, and doers of great deeds. The vital essence of History is *Biography*, when that is scientifically considered with reference to the powerful currents that have swayed the fortunes of empires, directed the movements of races, and controlled the destinies of mankind.

Few men have contributed so much to this new and rational mode of studying the past as Dr. John Lord, who has been famous as a historical lecturer and author for forty years in America and England, and was one of the earliest to introduce the *biographical mode* in history. His name is familiar as a "household word," and it is not alone the master minds of our land who have commended him—such men as Webster, Choate, Prescott, Sumner, Everett, Woolsey, Dwight, Peabody, Bryant, Raymond, Greeley, and a long list of leaders in every department of thought and activity, who have at different times united in complimentary letters or resolutions addressed to him—but thousands on thousands of men and women of superior intelligence, and students in seminaries and colleges all over the land, know well the fascination laid upon them by "*Lord's Historical Lectures.*"

Frequently has Dr. Lord refused importunate requests to pub lish these delightful *Lectures* in book form: at last, however, he has concluded that the time has come for him to put the labor of so many years into such permanent shape as he will be willing to leave it in, and for several years he has been busily working over it to that end.

The chief charm of Dr. LORD's writings is that, while the reader unconsciously takes a distinct impression of the growths and changes of great eras, his attention is consciously fixed by the stirring recitals, the picturesque descriptions, the character-painting, the innumerable personal touches—the foibles and failings, as well as the grand qualities—of the illustrious men and women treated of; only, he reads with absorbing interest, not of *imaginary* characters, created in the brain of a Victor Hugo or a Walter Scott, but of the world's *real* heroes, whose genuine thoughts and deeds and adventures have been food for the imagination of poets and novelists. Dr. LORD's productions, while in the highest sense instructive, are in the most admirable fashion readable.

From his long familiarity with the great lines of historical development he now gives a connected view of

THE WORLD'S HISTORY

FOR THREE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED YEARS.

As will be seen from the schedule of subjects, this brilliant outline is formed by the consideration of those great men who, whether as guiding signals or warning fires, "cast their blaze afar" as

BEACON LIGHTS,

marking out the promontories and headlands of History. And it is no thin and meager outline-map either, but a philosophically connected and deeply interesting series of pictures, full of life, movement, vigor,—comprehensive in treatment, and set forth with that beauty of style which has been one of the marked attractions of Dr. LORD's lectures, during his long and brilliant career.

The work consists of 5 volumes, divided as follows: Vol. I., *Antiquity, to the Fall of the Roman Empire;* Vol. II. *The Middle Ages;* Vols. III., IV., and V., *The Modern World.* Each individual name stands for some great era, element, or movement, in the world's life. The following schedule of subjects shows the breadth and scope of the work, *three fifths* of which, it will be noticed, is given to the important centuries of modern times:

NAMES OF SUBJECTS AND COMPLETE LIST OF WRITERS IN "OUR FAMOUS WOMEN."

NAMES OF SUBJECTS.	LIST OF WRITERS.	NAMES OF SUBJECTS.	LIST OF WRITERS.	NAMES OF SUBJECTS.	LIST OF WRITERS.
LOUISA M. ALCOTT, . .	*Louise Chandler Moulton.*	MARY CLEMMER, . .	*Lilian Whiting.*	LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON,	*Harriet Prescott Spofford.*
SUSAN B. ANTHONY, . .	*Elizabeth Cady Stanton.*	MARY MAPES DODGE, . .	*Lucia Gilbert Runkle.*	HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD,	*Rose Terry Cooke.*
CATHERINE E. BEECHER, .	*Harriet Beecher Stowe.*	MARGARET FULLER, . .	*Kate Sanborn.*	ELIZABETH PRENTISS, .	*"Marion Harland."*
CLARA BARTON, . . .	*Lucy Larcom.*	ABBY HOPPER GIBBONS, .	*Lucia Gilbert Runkle.*	ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS, .	*Elizabeth T. Spring.*
MARY L. BOOTH, . . .	*Harriet Prescott Spofford.*	JULIA WARD HOWE, . .	*Maud Howe.*	HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, .	*Rose Terry Cooke.*
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3. That we have pleasure in tendering to Dr. LORD our thanks for the enjoyment and advantage derived from these mornings with him during the past months, and our best wishes for his continued health and happiness, with our earnest hope that on the return of another winter we may have the opportunity of again receiving the lessons of his eloquent wisdom.

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> *Resolved*, That we cordially extend to Dr. LORD our thanks for the very great pleasure and profit we have personally derived from his admirable discourses, and we desire to express our admiration, not only of the *eminent literary ability* of these Lectures, but especially of the *enlightened and catholic spirit* which he has treated so many of the great events and characters of history.

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10/28 '84
5302 ft. Elevation -

Dear Dr. Clark,

Your favor of the 14th, remailed at Minneapolis the 21st has at length been received.

I had hoped to write you soon after my arrival here.

Before leaving Minnesota I commenced having continued and painful attacks of asthma quite unfitting me for any participation in pleasure or duty. Quite unexpectedly a friend proposed my coming to Colorado with expenses paid. As hastily as strength would permit I concluded every arrangement & came here & am so far free from

know many seek this section for relief in asthma, of whom I have met not a few already. A physician's wife whom I met to-day had never suffered in her life until a recent visit to the Lake region when she had such acute asthma she was happy & thankful to return being free after crossing the Missouri river.

My asthma was developed in the damp climate of Japan & aggravated when tired & overworked.
Its recurrence sent me from home near Lake Michigan to Minnesota. There I was quite free for a year. It's ways are mysterious you may know, sometimes returning at periodic intervals — here was an interval of one year. I took up the

canvass for choice books as a means to regain my health & under the advice of an excellent physician: I cannot doubt that what I have so far gained in physical and mental strength after my prostration is largely due to the *out-door* life and diversion I have gained in this way. I am repeatedly told here in Colorado that "If I came to escape asthma, I must expect to *stay* as I will surely have it if returning where I've once suffered" &c I know *some*, Dr. Gulick & others have suffered much from asthma in the East & still done a grand work, tho' while upon one it is "a living death".

I assure you, Dr. Clark, this is a very hard letter to write & now it is only with a flood of tears, I for the first time put in words what has under these circumstances been an approaching possible conviction "I never more shall see my own, my dear Japan or labor there." Were it God's will I would gladly spend & be spent for her doubly hard as it would be to bid a final adieu to some at least among home friends spared until my first return. I need not say too that my having been in these years of comparative tutelage, so much care & expense to Christians at home only increases the hope that with his blessing I might do better service in future.

But I am sure we can always & everywhere safely trust Him to lead us. I cannot doubt that my service at home has been just as acceptable as that in a foreign land, & it has indeed had many joys "More anxious than to serve Thee much to please Thee perfectl

Strange that I should be writing this on the eve of the ladies reunion at Minneapolis where I had expected to meet with them!

Can you please inform me of Mrs. Learned's present address? I was happy to know she could contemplate a return. Has she already sailed?

The enclosed will briefly indicate the works I have been introducing in the homes. The spirit of self-help & the dignity of labor illustrated in "Our Famous Women" is especially inspiring.

Both works would be invaluable additions to the Library at Kyoto.

I am sorry it must be so long before you receive answer to your kind favor — Very Resp'ly.

Alice J. Starkweather —

Denve

Denver, [illegible]

Rec'd Nov. 3

an [illegible] 15 — a

Cannot ret. to Sup.

Stone, Miss Cora A.

Miss C. A. Stone.

Yokohama, Japan.
Oct 24 '89

Rec'd Nov 13 - 1889.

Yokohama Japan
October 24th '89.

Dr. N. G. Clark,

Dear Sir:-

Your kind note was received before leaving Palmyra, but the busy preparations for my departure prevented an earlier reply. Now, however, I have the pleasure of announcing our arrival in Japan. Our journey across the continent was accomplished without accident, and our steamer passage, though rough, was on the whole quite enjoyable.

250

We are all in excellent health.

There have been no new developments to change my original plan of going to Okayama with Dr. Holbrook, and I will write more fully upon reaching our destination. My regards to yourself and to the other members of the Committee, to which the others of our party would doubtless wish to add theirs—did they know I was writing.

Very Truly,
Cora A. Stone.

Taft, Rev. Marcus L.

Rev. Marcus L. Taft.

Kobe. Sept. 1. 1882

Rec'd Oct. 9

Japan

Miss Kellogg

Kobe, Japan,
Sept. 1st 1882.

Rev. N. G. Clark D. D.

My dear Sir;

I write this to inform you, that an arrangement has just been concluded between Miss E. L. Kellogg and myself, by which she has consented to be transferred from mission-work in connection with the A. B. C. F. M. at Osaka, Japan, to engage in the same grand work in connection with the Central China Mission of the M. E. Church.

Whatever expenses have been incurred with reference to her traveling outfit, etc., I am most willing and ready to make

25

all right, as soon as I have receive definite information concerning the same.

Imploring the blessing of Almighty God upon His own work in all parts of His dominion, I remain

Yours respectfully
Marcus L. Taft

To
Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Chinkiang, China
Jan. 12/83.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
For^n Secy A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir;-

Your letter of Oct. 20th was received by me on Dec. 31st, and its contents carefully noted. I was not a little surprised to find that the salary, in addition to the traveling and outfit expenses, was included in the account.

This is the first instance, in which I have heard of such charges, when a missionary changes from one missionary society to another. In China, I know of cases where changes have been made from the Presbyterian to Southern Baptists, and from the Southern Presbyterians to the Southern Methodists, in which only the money for traveling and outfit was refunded. In Japan, I understand that, in Tokio and Yokohama, a number of marriages between missionaries of different Boards have taken place under the same conditions.

To me, this seems perfectly fair. At the present moment, I do not see how my wife's case is so entirely different. True it is, that under God's providence, her health was not very good, all the time of her stay in Japan, but I have never even heard it hinted, that she did not work faithfully and conscientiously, so far as her strength would permit. That she did not accomplish more, was not her fault, but a dispensation of God's providence. That she gave as full an equivalent as possible under the circumstances, any one, acquainted with the facts in the case, can not deny.

Since these are the facts as I understand them, for me again to pay for services, for which already a fair compensation has been made, would be an act of supererogation on my part

I have the highest respect for the members of the Prudential Committee of your honorable Board. If there are other considerations of which I am ignorant, I shall be obliged to you, if you will kindly state them to me, for I am particularly desirous of knowing why I am especially signaled out to establish this unusual precedent. If the reasons are sufficient and valid, I will cheerfully pay the amount mentioned. Otherwise, I believe it but just to myself and to other missionaries, to follow the usual custom, as, I understand, it is mentioned in your "Manual" and refund simply outfit and traveling expenses.

With many thanks for your kind wishes and awaiting an early answer, I remain

Yours respectfully
Marcus L. Taft

Chinkiang, Jan. 12, 1888.

Rec'd Feb. 23.

Japan.

Miss Kellogg

Chinkiang, China
May 1st 1883

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
For^n^ Sec^y^ A. B. C. F. M.

My dear Sir;-

Your favor of March 7th was received on the 25th ult. and I take the opportunity of replying by the first return-mail.

In mentioning those cases of missionaries, who by marriage had changed their relations from one missionary society to another, perhaps I did not state clearly enough that all those cases, to which I referred, were those whose marriages had taken place within five years and so came under the rule of your "Manual", which you quote. Some of these were members of their missions, before marriage, even a shorter period, than my wife.

If there are precedents in your Society, which come under the rule of your "Manual" quoted, in which the entire salary or a part of it was refunded, you will greatly oblige by giving me some particulars, as to what Boards they belonged, how many years they were on the mission-field before marriage, what part of the salary was refunded; and by what rule said salary was apportioned.

In regard to the remark at the close of your letter in which the statement is made that the views expressed, regarding the refunding of the salary in addition to the traveling expenses and outfit, are those "entertained substantially by the Japan mission" it is evident that you have not heard the voice of the *entire* Japan Mission. All that I have heard from the Japan Mission directly or indirectly, with the exception of your letter, has been of a directly opposite import. In fact, by correspondence or conversation with missionaries of the A. B. C. F. M. and of other Boards in China and Japan, I have not as yet heard even one opinion, that the salary should be refunded, and have been informed of no case, similar to ours, in which the salary has ever been paid back. I have received some very emphatic opinions from other than missionaries upon the justice of the case, but, in order that you may know what the Japan Mission think, I copy extracts from letters of three missionaries of the Japan Mission of the A. B. C. F. M., which letters and opinions were entirely unsolicited by me.

One, dated Dec. 7th 1882, contains the following words;— "From what I hear, I judge that Dr. Clark has made an unusual estimate of profit and loss. I wonder whether he would have calculated the problem in the same way, if you had joined our mission, instead of one of our mission going over to join yours."

Another dated Jan. 6th states, "The letter which you have received from Dr. Clark made a commotion in this station when it came. We had a station meeting immediately, and were very much disturbed. We feel that the outfit and traveling expenses should of course be paid but not the salary."

A third missionary writes "I have not got over my indignation at the ground he (Dr. Clark) took in regard to a financial settlement - and wanted to have the letter sent back to him for reconsideration - trusting that he would look at it in a different light, if we called his attention to it again, but it was decided that, though the letter was through Mr. Jencks, it was not sent to us nor had the mission any discretionary powers in the matter. I think the matter ought to be settled by the Boards at home on general principles. Several cases have occurred of transfer of Missions under like circumstances in Japan, and outfit and expense of coming out was all that was refunded. These ladies all had been in the field but a few years, so that they could not have done much direct work previously. There would seem far more reason for some allowance to be made in their cases for salary, than in your case, for the Board which they joined gained the benefit of all the years that had been spent in study, whereas your Board gains nothing, since there is a change of fields and language as well as of mission. It is too bad! I hope that you referred the matter to the home Boards to settle."

In order that there may be no unnecessary delay in receiving the money for the traveling and outfit, concerning which there has been no question, I herewith enclose an order upon my brother, Charles H. Taft 78 William St. New York, for these two items, which, according to your figures are,

Outfit	$200.–
Expenses to Japan	" 460.19
Total	$660.19

I ask for no favors, but simply for justice. If by return mail, there shall be presented me substantial evidence, that, in cases similar to mine, the established custom of the A. B. C. F. M., in direct variance with all other missionary Boards, is that the salary is refunded, I shall abide by said custom, but until then I claim the usual precedents of missionaries similarly situated

Yours most respectfully
Marcus L. Taft

Chinkiang, May 1. 1883.

Rec'd June 7. Ans'd 13.

C. B

Japan.

Miss Kellogg

Talcott, Misses Maria & Eliza

[illegible]

Akkō. Aug. 23rd 1881.

Rec^d Oct 3 ✓

My dear Dr. Clark:

I suppose Mr. & Mrs. Davis will be returning to the States before long. Will you kindly hold this letter to greet them on their arrival in Boston.

Possibly you may have

heard that my sister has joined me in Japan. We have been taking a trip thro' Central Japan with Mr. & Mrs. Cain & Mr. Curtis and are now staying a few weeks in this [illegible] place [illegible]

[illegible]

and fresh for Fall work in our own fields. Even here in this centre of Buddhistic splendor, the glory of Buddhism is surely departing. Even within the [illegible] memory of [illegible]

[illegible]

in the town. We meet frequently Mr. Mason of Tokio, with two of his music pupils, and Mr. Kanda, class of '79 at Amherst who is staying with them. Both these men have fine facilities for reaching a class of persons not within the reach of other Christians, and need our prayers that they may not yield to the infidel [illegible] influences about them.

Very truly yours,

E. Talcott

Niigatā because I want to arrange for my sister to leave this fall or winter. I want to get her away before she breaks down and I can see that this last year in the school has worn on her very much. A rest. taken soon. will put her all right for another ten years of work. I hope. If I only had this language at command as she has I think I should want to stay awhile longer. When they have been talking of the new station at Niigatā I have felt as if I would like to go too and help what I can, even now. If they don't go up there this fall. I hope Miss Julia Gulick will consent to slip in and relieve my sister in the school so she can go. I want her to go and come back to her woman's work not to the school. Miss Barrows keeps on about so. not getting better nor worse unless not improving *means* growing worse. There is no very perceptible change in her. It seems as if if she had taken a complete rest a few years ago. more or less. when the physicians recommended it. as if it would have been much the wiser course. rather than to drag along only

Arima Japan.
Aug 28th 1883.

My dear Dr. Clark.

Though I am not one of the Amer. Board missionaries yet your kind letters have made mention of me so pleasantly that I cannot forbear to trespass on a few moments of your time and thank you for it. I often recall with pleasure the few weeks I spent in the same house with you in Palatka. I did not really think then that I should ever reach Japan though it was my wish and had been ever since my sister came here, and when I came it was with no thought of staying nearly three years. I find no reason yet for changing my mind and joining the ranks. but many reasons for not doing so. and instead, going home to work there. I am only too glad while here to fill in a little niche and help in various ways. and I think perhaps when I get home I may be able to do better work more for having been on missionary ground. We did wish you would keep on around to China and Japan when you were so far started on your way. I really think you ought to visit this field and I know a slight view would charm you though a longer might disenchant you.

Of the work it is useless for me to try to tell when so many who are in ~~the~~ it are frequently writing. I am glad to find bits that I can do to save the time of others and generally can find enough though it wouldn't sound like much.

We are almost through with our vacation now and in a couple of weeks school will again be under way. We begin the term with a new teacher, a daimio's son. We hope he will prove the right man for the place, but time alone can tell. His wife too we hope will work in in a short time as a teacher of some branches. Two or three of the girls of the first graduating class are doing well as teachers or assistant pupils in the school for they are still studying. But most of the class are married and gone. One has a heathen brother who strongly opposes her marriage to one of the pastors and as strongly urges her to take a heathen doctor. We are anxiously waiting to see whether she will be strong enough to resist and remain true to her conscience and her God. These poor girls! when they go back to heathen homes and friends, we can hardly imagine the trials they have. We are now looking forward to the return of Miss Dudley, and the coming of Miss Searle.

Miss Brown is, I think doing well in her study. She has had a great trial this summer in the death of her only brother and has felt very lonely I expect, but having put her hand to the plough I hardly think she *thinks* of looking back. She has been with four of the mission families & two or three others on Hiyeizan, tenting. *We* preferred a roof over our heads and came to this old temple.

I feel rather specially interested in the coming of Misses Dudley and Searle and in the settling of the new station at half living and working. That is so delightful to have so many of the older members of the mission on the ground and as well and strong as they are. It is a glorious work and they seem so happy in it. I think it is a great privilege which I have enjoyed of being taken into this mission family and learning to know them so intimately.

If it were only possible to be in two places at once I would be at Detroit at the coming meeting in Oct. That is one of my homes and I should be rejoiced to meet so many friends.

I see Mr. & Mrs. H. S. Barnum are in America. She is a friend of long standing and I would like to see her.

Please remember me with love to Mrs. Clark. Perhaps my name will recall me to her memory. With a great many thanks to you for your kindly words. I remain.

Most truly yours.

Maria Talcott.

Arima, Japan, Aug. 28, 1883.

Rec'd ~~Aug.~~ Sep. 24.

✓

Miss Maria Talcott,

Kobe, Nov. 22. 1883.

Rec'd Dec. 20.

✓

Kobe. Japan.
Nov. 22nd 1883.

Dear Dr. Clark:

Perhaps I ought in the first place to apologize for writing being a member of this mission only by adoption for the time being. In the year and a half and more that I have been connected with this school and the year that I have had charge of the text books. it has been growing on me that something different should be done in the matter of procuring these books at the first - Now. they are ordered by the teachers when needed and the expense also is met by them out of their salaries - For remuneration they must wait till the books are sold or, if rented only, till five terms or one and two-thirds years have passed - It does not seem fair to me that this should be asked of the teachers in addition to the other demands is carrying ($74.00) seventy four dollars in gold and another ($5.56) five dollars + fifty six cents. To meet these debts there is in the treasury ninety nine sen. and no prospect of much mon coming in before Jan. or later. At the last Annual Meeting I think a fund of one hundred dollars was asked for this purpose. I earnestly hope it will be granted and so an end be put to the pecuniary embarrassment of the teachers. Till the last school year accounts have not been kept or are not to be found. It was left in Japanese hands, and no strict account rendered.

Since then the account has been regularly kept and annual accounts paid up from the receipts: one of $43.57 ~~and~~ which ran on unpaid for eight or nine months much to the discomfort of the person owed - two others of over $20. or each have also been paid besides smaller sums. The same state of things exists in the Kioto school. so Miss Davis informs me. and she was groaning under her burden and wondering if nothing could be done - So in the interest of those whom I am soon to hands and I hope the subject will receive Early attention and that the new teachers who are to take the school into their hands will not have this pecuniary burden added to the others.

About the middle of next month I hope that my sister & myself will be able to start for home. My sister has not given out yet. and I hope to get her away before she does. Hoping to see you in the home-land next year. and thanking you for all your kind expressions toward me.

I am. truly yours.

Maria Talcott.

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UNION POSTALE

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1883

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Congregational House
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Boston
Massachusetts
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Kobe. Dec. 8th 188

I was rejoiced to find that my letter concerning the book fund was totally unnecessary. as the last mail brought us the appropriations for our school. We are surely all grateful for them. and I am glad to have the ladies without this book account as an additional trial. We have been having unusually cold weather, but all are well.

Sincerely yours

M. Talcott.

Miss Eliza Talcott

Rome. March 22nd 1884.

Recd April 8

Dear Dr. Clark:

You must have known through Mr. Gulick of our leaving Japan for the United States via Europe in accordance with Dr. Berry's advice and the kind assent of the Prudential Committee. I plead guilty, however, to great negligence in not sending you a line myself long ere this.

Our long, quiet and uneventful voyage was broken by a few hours on shore at Nagasaki - a day in Mr. Hager's company at Hong Kong, a few hours in Singapore and Columbo and a month in India -

& a

We had a delightful visit with the Humes in Bombay and spent a couple of days with the friends in Ahmednuggar. I was very glad to see a little of missionary work outside of Japan. I am sure it takes more faith and patience to work in India than in Japan. but the work looked attractive and if not already booked for Japan I should have wanted to to seek admission to the circle of workers there. Our sympathies were specially enlisted in behalf of the Ahmednuggar circle, where Mrs. Smith's return home will be felt so much, and especially in the school, to which both she and her husband seem peculiarly adapted.

We reached Italy Feb. 28th and are proposing to stay another month. Then we shall go to London via Switzerland and Paris, and I hope shall be ready to sail for New York by the last of May.

It was hard breaking away from the work in Japan, but the reports that reach us here are so cheering that I am greatly comforted. I hear that a request has been forwarded to the Prudential Committee to send out a friend of Miss Searle's to take charge of the house and teach music, &c— I hope the Committee will see fit to grant the request for such a person is greatly needed there, and she might as she acquired the language do much in work among the women in Kobe and vicinity.

I don't know how I have written so far without expressing my sympathy with you in your recent bereavement by the death of Dr. Means. To me, it seemed as if he could not be spared, but the Master knows — I hope you who are left may be able to avoid overwork.

My address, should anyone inquire for it, is Geneva till the 1st of May — after that London — everywhere "Poste Restante".

Very truly yours.

E. Talcott.

Interlachen, May 4. 1884,
Rec'd May 19.

May 4. 1884.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.

Dear Sir,

Yours of Apr. 8th was awaiting me when we reached Geneva on the 25th and was a pleasant welcome to Switzerland. Thank you for the reference to Pension Sutter in Lucerne.

We are enjoying our rapid tour thro' this beautiful country - shall hope to be in Lucerne by the 8th, and shall push on to Paris without much delay.

A rainy day here gives us an excuse for resting and letter-writing.

We enjoy finding ourselves ahead of the season, and so avoiding the crowd, while the country is most charming in its fresh dress of green - the apple & pear trees in full bloom, and the meadows dotted with a profusion of wild flowers.

I enclose letter for Miss Clarkson

and Mrs. Berry, as I do not know their addresses. Will you please kindly forward for me-

My sister desires to be remembered to you-

Very truly yours.

Eliza Talcott.

Interlachen, Switzerland.
May 4th 1884.

On further consideration, I shall send Miss Clarkems letter to Brookline-

E.T.

ly

and Mrs. Berry, as I do not know their addresses. Will you please kindly forward for me—

My sister desires to be remembered to you.

Very truly yours.

Eliza Talcott.

Interlachen, Switzerland.
May 4th 1884.

On further consideration, I shall send Miss Clarke's letter to Brookline—
E.T.

ly

July 9. '84.

a, ... -

D.W. Clark. (for information).

New London. Conn
July 8th 1884.

My Dear Mr. Ward:

I am glad to be able to report myself at home at last after a tolerably comfortable voyage. We arrived July 5th and thanks to Mr. C—— the Baptist Union Miss. Society's Agent in New York, and to the gentlemanly Customs House Officers, we had no trouble with our baggage although Dr. Hayden did not meet us as we had hoped.

We spent one night in Jersey City and then came directly to New London.

The friends here are very cordial in their welcome but very considerate so that I have a nice chance to rest. This fresh air and bright sunshine are a delightful contrast to the foggy and smoky London and Edinburgh. The letters awaiting me from Japan are most cheering in their reports of what the Lord is doing there. I feel as if my cup was indeed "running over."

With regard to my accounts — When I left Japan, Mr. Jencks' books showed a small balance to my credit which I left, asking him to pay some bills for me — sending me a statement of my account to the London. I think there should still be a slight balance in my favor, but find no word from Mr. Jencks. Probably you are better informed. My ticket to Venice was $ 296.25 I think, and I paid eleven guineas for my passage from Glasgow. What is your allowance for the return journey, I do not know. For the extra expenses of the —

Continental trip I expect to be personally responsible, of course.

Please remember me kindly to the friends in the Mission Rooms.

We had the company on the steamer of Miss Dean from Oroomiah, who retained very pleasant memories of her connection with our Board, and of the kindness of our Secretaries and other officers.

Yours truly.

E. Talcott

New London. Conn.
July 14th

My Dear Dr. Clark;

This morning's mail brought me your kind letter of the 10th. It is very good to be at home and relieved of all responsible work for a time. I ought to rest rapidly under so favorable circumstances and hope I shall soon be able to go to the front again - Your inquiries in regard to our arrangements for the return steamer, &c. I have already answered in a letter to Mr. Ward. Knowing that Dr. Hayden met Misses Dudley & Clarkson, I wrote him of our date of sailing with the name of steamer and

asking him if convenient to meet
us - Something prevented him -
but we were not troubled at all -
and I am glad as it was that he
was spared the trouble -
As to home allowance, too - I have
written Mr. Ward that I think I shall
not be obliged to draw upon the funds
of the Board.

I will enclose in this a Buddhist
rosary which was entrusted to me
by Nikaido San, the young man in
charge of the Hiogo church, and with
whom I had been working somewhat
during the last two years. He was one
of the original members of the Kobe church;
and though quite young when he came
asking to be taught Christianity had
already been under training for a
Buddhist priest. He asked me
to give this to our Committee at
home, and tell them that he and

others who like himself had formerly depended for salvation upon counting their prayers by these beads, had now learned of the way of salvation through faith in a living Savior, and this by the love and generosity of American Christians which he desired to thus gratefully acknowledge.

He said "Of course they would *believe* the message if you told them, but perhaps if you take this, it will seem more *real* to them."

I know you here at home have your rewards too in this service, but I wish it were possible for you to enjoy with us the joy of knowing some of the earnest consecrated workers who have been saved from heathenism.

Words came to us within a few days of the illness of your son. We have heard it with deep regret, and are praying for his recovery and that a special blessing may attend you in this trial.

Very truly yours.

E. Talcott.

Form No. 1.

THE WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

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Received at 109 State Street, Boston. 836 am Sept 10 1884.

Dated Thomaston Conn 10

To Rev N G Clark 7 Somerset St

Boston

What is the hour and place of the Salem Meeting

Eliza Talcott

Miss Eliza Talcott.

Thomaston, Sep. 10, 1884.

Rec'd Sept. 10.

Ans'd —

to Japan or to China
this Spring? I suppose it is
time for me to be deciding upon
the time of descending from
this "mount of privilege", ~~and~~
to take up the work again
And I want to go, too - only
it is good to be here.

I am glad to hear that Miss
Barrows has consented to think of
leaving her work. It is a wonder
that she has been able to keep at it
so long. but, in spite of her trouble
with her head, in her quiet, sys-
tematic way, she has been doing
more than most know how to do -
more than many, not closely
associated with her, have been
aware of. In my estimation,
she is second to no other lady in

New London. Conn.
Jan'y 20th 1885.

Rec'd Jan. 21

My Dear Dr. Clark,

I was unfortunate enough not to find you at home each time that I called at your room last week. I wanted to inquire if a clock has been secured for the new building in Kioto. and if not, whether it was adviseable for me to try to secure the gift of one from the Clock Co. of Thomaston. Though not personally acquainted with the managers of the Company, my mother's family was well known by them, and I think they have been somewhat interested in my work.

I think, too, they might have a little pride in such a contribution to the work. I had some conversation with a mutual friend, Mrs. Wardwell, recently, and if desired, she will invite them to make the contribution. I suppose they might be stimulated somewhat by a sight of a plan of the building, ~~and~~ but I am not sure that you will like to risk sending for their inspection, Mr. Greene's draft of the front elevation.

By the courtesy of Mr. Strong, I saw that you had the draft in your possession.

If you think best, for me to apply for the clock, and are willing to lend the plan of the building, it might be better to send it directly to Mrs. J. M. Wardwell. Plymouth. Conn., only letting me know that it had been sent. and I would write to Mrs. W. accordingly.

I was glad to learn from Mr. Strong of more missionaries under appointment for Japan— I am afraid not to go this Spring. Is there any one planning to go in both planning and executing work, and for a decided and helpful influence over others.

She can illy be spared for a few months even, and I do hope she will be able to recuperate enough to take up her work again.

Yours truly,

Eliza Talcott.

When I return to Japan, I want to plan for about a month in Cal., and perhaps a week of visits in Illinois & Kansas.

Over.

I will send the Clock Co.
"Stirring News, &c.," & "Our Mission
Training School."

New London. Conn.
Feb. 23d /85.

Dear Dr. Clark,

Enclosed please find the reply of the Seth-Thomas Clock Co. If my memory serves me aright, Mr. Kenyon is the Agent of whom Mr. Greene wrote. Shall I do anything further about the matter?

Yours truly.
Eliza Talcott.

I will forward also "Frank Leslie's Illustrated" Weekly with the Advertisement!

New London, Feb. 23, '85

Rec'd Feb. 24.

✓

at the least, ready equipped for work this Autumn. Now is the time to reach the women everywhere, and go help them to start right in an active Christian life.

You will rejoice with us that the anxiety of last year in regard to the Girls' School in Kobe has subsided. The location is by far the best in the town, and though we regretted the building of tea-houses in the rear, they do not seriously disturb the school, and the probability is we shall be more quiet there than we could hope to be elsewhere. I earnestly

Hieizan. Aug. 16th 1886.

Rec'd Sept 17.

Dear Dr. Clark:

Thanks for yours of June 11th. As you know already, my work, through the winter, was with Miss Dudley in the school for Bible Women, and ~~that~~ it seems desirable that I should take up the same work the coming winter, or until Miss Barrows' return. This gives opportunity for work Kōbe so far as our time and strength will allow during

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term time. and work in the other stations or out-stations in the Autumn and Spring- the only difficulty being to decide between the whitening harvest fields in every direction.

You will know when you receive the minutes of our recent Mission Meeting, that we have decided not to ask again for an appropriation for enlarging the accommodations for our women. This will be a great disappointment to Miss Dudley, who is very sanguine of success if not hindered by the Mission. It has thus far proved a success, and has won the confidence of pastors and evangelists, I think.

Miss Richards is having a lesson of patience, since not even the premises is purchased for the Nurses' Training School, but really she needs all this time to make a beginning in the language, which she will not be willing to be entirely without even though she have a satisfactory interpreter to work with her in the School. She came, as you know, just when she was greatly needed to assist in the care of Mrs. Cary, and she has made herself very useful in Okayama ever since her return from China.

We are glad to hear that Miss Bliss will be here this Autumn.

hope the appropriation asked for to buy the adjoining premises will be granted. We have always said they ought to belong to the school. But of this matter you will hear fully from others.

For myself, though enjoying my work now, I shall be very very glad, when Miss Barrows returns, to take up more permanent work in connection with either of the stations, as shall seem best when the time comes. Kyōto, Okayama, & Tōkyō all need help.

and work in either of them looks inviting. Indeed, it will be difficult to choose between the three. It adds greatly to the pleasure & success of our work that we have so hearty appreciation and co-operation from the other members of our Mission not only, but also from the Japanese Pastors and Evangelists.

Yours truly,

Eliza Talcott

Pettee keep you informed of our work in Okayama. We are all busy, and have much to encourage us. Of the 27 candidates for baptism in May, 7 are from the Girls' School. Miss Gill is greatly interested in her work for the girls, and also in a semi-weekly English class for some of the medical students.

We are hoping that one of the Y.M.C.A. men, now in Tokyo, will be secured for the High School here and thus the Christian influence in that school be greatly strengthened.

I am about to start for Tottori on the W. Coast. It is not easy to get away from Oka-

I should have written you by the last mail in reply to your inquiries about Miss Bradshaw -

I only met her once, and though I then gained the impression that she was deeply interested in foreign missy work and was doing a good work in interesting other young people in the same, I could not judge of her fitness for work in the

yama, but the calls are loud from all about us.

The word came f
Kasaoka a few we
since "Perhaps al
Kasaoka will be sa
if you come now."
We went, and di
find people every
ready to listen.
We wait for
a great ingathering.
Yours truly
Eliza Talc

Okayama Apr. 19th

Dr. Clark

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foreign field.

Miss Anna P. Halsey, who knows her well, and also knows something of what we need here in Japan, could give you some light on this subject, I think.

The grade of all our Mission Girls' Schools - I mean those in connection with such missions live - has been raised. It is desirable that unmarried ladies who come out, should be intellectually fitted to enter these schools as teachers, even if they come for more directly evangelistic work

The Japanese are getting to expect more and more from us, and one well equipped for work will not only be able to exert a much stronger influence but will do her work with much less physical strain upon herself.

You have sent us some such women recently, I think. Misses Shed & Howe have just been down here for a few days and we liked them very much. I hear, too, that Miss Wilton is the very person needed just now in the Kyoto school.

Messrs. Rowland and

To the Christian women interested in the work of the A. B. C. F. M.

You will doubtless in due time read the resolutions in reference to the need of more single ladies for Japan, which were passed at our last Annual Mission Meeting, and you will see also the forcible appeal to the Christian women at home which ~~accompanies the~~ Mr. De Forest has written to accompany the resolutions; and perhaps another word from us ladies is not necessary to help you all, especially those of you who are College or Seminary graduates to understand the wonderful privilege that awaits you in Japan.

More and more widely, old customs and old religions are being cast aside, and the manifold blessings of a Western civilization are being sought after. To the wiser men, it is evident that the *morals* of Christianity are desirable and for the sake of the fruit the tree is to be desired, at least for one's family and neighbors, if not for one's self.

Until recently, the education of girls has been looked upon with suspicion, as tending to unfit them for the duties of practical life, by making them vain and selfish. But of late that prejudice is passing away, and Girls schools are being started in various places. How open these schools are to Christian influences is indicated by an Essay on the "Education of the Women of Japan", recently published in one of the leading Magazine of the Capital. The Article was written by Prof. Toyama lately acting President of the Tokyo University. He is not a Christian, but he says "Lessons in reading, writing, elementary science and polite accomplishments constitute but a fraction of what is required. Nothing short of close contact and association with English and American women can accomplish a radical reform in the Character of Japanese women," and he says distinctly that "Japan's best hope lies in Christian missionaries."

To teach English, or even the elementary sciences even in these schools, may seem at first thought like drudgery compared with teaching advanced pupils in American Colleges, but the close relationship of teacher and pupil gives an earnest Christian teacher a grand opportunity to mold the character of these girls for life.

She will gain, too, through the pupils, and through her connection with the school, an access to a wide circle, where, with minds predisposed to yield themselves to her influence, she can accomplish much for laying the foundations of Christian families in this land, while in ~~many~~ almost everywhere she will find a little band of Christian women waiting her leadership.

Besides the three Girls Schools in Kobe, Kyoto, and Osaka, with which our mission has been connected for some years, we have recently been urged to furnish a missionary lady for each of six other schools already established, not one of which our present miss'y force will allow us to enter. In regard to one of these, in Takahashi, the pastor of the church said recently, "I have seen the advantage of having the girls closely associated with missionary ladies, and we want one here.

For earnest, judicious, Christian teachers of tact and experience enough to have convinced their friends of their ability to do good work, there is open a grand opportunity.

No talent or culture will be thrown away. A sweet voice ~~and~~ or an attractive manner, consecrated to the Master's use may win hearts to listen to the truth from other lips, before one can speak the language herself. Not long since a man of middle age and of more than average intelligence told how he was led to investigate Christianity and finally to accept it simply through seeing the happy, restful face of a missionary lady, whom he never heard speak a word.

Are there not young ladies ready to consecrate their talents and their culture to this work? Will not the teachers in Christian Colleges and Seminaries take this matter more earnestly to heart, pray more over it, and see if they cannot find the needed recruits for this ~~work~~ field, and will not the churches gladly send such to our help!

The need is imperative, and the opportunity a wide one — and who is responsible for making these homes in Japan Christian homes, if not the Christian women of America!

Miss Eliza Talcott
Hieizan Sept. 7, '86
Rec'd Feb. 14, '87

In behalf of the ladies of our Mission —
Cordially yours,
Eliza Talcott

Hieizan (near Kyōto) Japan.
Sept. 7th 1886.

Taylor, Rev. Wallace

Sept 6/81.

Osaka, Japan

{ Concession
No. 15.

My Dear Jencks.

Sec. Japan Mission, A.B.C.F.M.

For prudential reasons it is not necessary to circulate this note around the mission with the circular letter, but it may be well to forward it on to Boston with the circular letter after it has been acted on by the mission, viz.

That if Mr. Atkinson is to continue his missionary labors with efficiency it becomes necessary & is due both him & the cause which he serves that he have a period of rest. That this rest will shortly be absolutely necessary, that it is much better to give it to him now (at the time proposed,) than to wait six months or possibly a year longer. The time proposed is a convenient time for him & for the work. That in view of the fact that his wife will have a young babe some two months old to nurse & care for, & that there are two others of the children so small & young as to need

Dr. Atkinson thinks it well to let this letter go around. D.C.J.

special attention, in addition to the case of the older children, it is but prudent & just that they be permitted to take a nurse; that the burden of travel & care do not rest too heavily on Mrs. Atkinson.

Very truly yours,

Wallace Taylor

Dr. Wallace Taylor,
to D. Witt C. Jencks, Sep. 6, '81.
Rec'd Oct. 24.

Mr. Atkinson

Sept 19/81.

Osaka, Japan,
{Concession
{No. 15

Rev. N. G. Clark
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir,

Your favor of Aug. 6. came to hand by last mail. There is no occasion for so much alarm nor hasty action as you express in your letter. Miss Gardener's eyes are bad it is true, but they are no worse for any thing she has done in Japan over & above what they would be had she remained in the States with the same neglect of her eyes.

It is a mistake that I have been treating her eyes. I have done nothing to her eyes except examine them just before she went off for her summer's rest & vacation on the mountains. I gave her such directions then as I deemed best, & sent immediately off for glasses for her through the rooms at Boston.

Miss Gardener said nothing to me about her eyes till about the middle of last spring term, when she simply informed me that she thought her glasses did not suit her eyes as it was more wearysome to use them. I advised her to come to my office & I would examine her eyes & fit her a pair of glasses. But she put it off till the term of school closed, without saying any thing further about it. When she informed me that for the last ten days or two weeks her vision had failed fast,

I found her Myopic
Right Eye 6 dioptric
Left " 12 "
Astigmatism of both eyes
And vision when corrected with glasses Right Eye ~~6/XXIV~~ 6/XVIII.
Left " 6/XXIV.

The condition of the eyes is such that to secure the best vision for the best eye, & put it in the best circumstances for future usefulness, gives only slight aid in deciphering type only from the left eye. She has but little use of the left eye, and its condition is such that there is scarcely any hope for improvement.

The present condition of Miss Sullivan's eyes has been caused by using improper glasses, & in not knowing how to take care of her eyes. The same ignorance & neglect would have produced the same results in the States, or anywhere else. I don't make it a practice to overhaul anyone as soon as he comes to the mission to find out his or her weak points. Especially if they say they have been examined before coming out. But examination in the States so far as Missionaries are concerned, is a gross humbug in my experience. The doctor who examined Miss Gardener's eyes either was so ignorant or careless that he knew absolutely nothing about her eyes. If he had done his duty she would be as well today as when she left for Japan. But she came to Japan with a pair of glasses utterly unfit for her to wear.

Miss Gardener can get well in Japan as well as in the States, so far as treatment will benefit her, providing she will follow directions. I have seen the prescription so kindly sent by the oculist from Ohio, but I rather judge we here know more about the case than he through the imperfect information given by the patient & her mother.

Miss Gardener is under directions, as soon as her glasses come I shall commence treatment to restore if possible, some lost ground, I have no thought of sending her home, at present.

Another lady came to us in Osaka some time since, who had

also been examined before coming
out, & pronounced all sound. But
I found her hearing very defective, being
only able to hear a loud ticking watch
one inch with one ear, & with the mem-
branial tympanum one-third ulcer-
ated away. Missionaries need ears as well as eyes.

Attention to Cholera pa-
tients at present forbids me
spending more time writing.
It is not yet very bad in the
city. and as it is late in the ~~fall~~
summer I do not expect such
a scourge as we had two
years ago.

Very truly yours
Wallace Taylor

Rev. Wallace Taylor's
Osaka, Sep. 19, 1881.
Rec'd Oct. 24.

Osaka, Japan oct. 24/81

{Concession No. 15

To the Members of the Japan Mission, A.B.C.F.M., the Secretaries & Prudential Committee at Boston.

In regard to Circular Letter No. 97, which this communication is designed to accompany, I wish to say that in my judgment the mission would do well to send Mr. DeForest home to the States next spring for rest, and that the Board would act wisely in inviting him home for that purpose. He needs rest & ought to have it as early as possible. But he has not yet come to that point where rest becomes a necessity. He is fast approaching it, & if relief does not come will in two or three years, if not sooner, reach that inevitable; just as others in our mission have traveled this well beaten track to the bitter goal. But he is not the only member of the mission who is now speedily approaching this goal, nor the only one to whom this invitation would soon be given, were justice done "rest for health's sake" (— Boston letter, 5-18-'81) If this invitation is extended to Mr. DeForest I see no reason why it ~~may~~ should not be extended to any other one in similar condition. And thus what is now exceptional becomes the rule. This step is to say the least a new departure in the experience of the Japan Mission. Heitherto our members have only gone home for rest as a matter of necessity, or when they were so far along in the beaten track that the absolute (necessity) was almost reached & their ten years nearly completed.

My experience & observation teaches me that missionaries ought to return home for rest once in a period of every eight or ten years, even though their physical condition is not such as to require it for health's sake. Living isolated from the world of broader thought & feeling, laboring among & for the heathen, they are apt to become channeled in thought, feeling & ways of work. This is injurious to the individual & in the end disadvantageous to the work. Our work to secure the best ultimate results must be as broad & comprehensive as the full breast of science & religious culture can make it. And to be such our workers must be full men. A man grows lean after a few years of missionary work in some of the lines in which he needs to be full. There is no way to break up this channeled thought, feeling & work, & to fill up his lean parts, (though he be spiritually rich) but to "rest" from his work & return to the centers of broader thought, feeling & Christian culture. It is due to him as an individual, & the interests of the work demand it. Broader & better results in the work he serves will be secured thereby. If this be the case with him who is in reasonable good health, in how much deeper sense is it true of him who drags his jaded body, day by day, & week by week, or to incompletely do that which it is insufficient for, & whose thread bare nerves are rasping against all the excrescences which crop out in his work. And in view of the "special nerve tire" which crops out so prominently in the Japan field, I should put that period for the Japan Mission at eight years.

It has been represented from Boston, (I cannot now give date of Mission letter) that if at the end of a stated period of service Missionaries were allowed to return home for rest, that those who broke down before the expiration of that time could not come home when their needs demanded it, & thus injustice would be wrought. I fail to see it in any such light. If it becomes the policy of the American Board that its Missionaries return home for rest at the expiration of every 6 – 8 or 10 years, adapting the time to the conditions of different fields if necessary, there is nothing in it to prevent a man's going home before the expiration of that time if his necessities require it, just as is done at present.

The Resolution speaks of a "*short vacation*", (the italics are mine) & the reply from the Board speaks of it as a "six months vacation", as was contemplated by Mr. De Forest in his letter of inquiry to the Board. To this point I find special objections.

If the action of the Mission on this resolution, & the final action of the Prudential Committee on the request embodied therein, look toward the establishment of a new policy in regard to the returning of missionaries, — & I think I am justified in my inference not only from the whisperings in the air, but from the tenor of the Boston letters themselves, which accompany this circular around the mission; (— 5-18-'81 & 7-20-'81) — if the action of the mission & the Board on this resolution looks toward a new policy it is well that this new policy be molded by the best light & wisdom which the experience of the past & present affords us. I mention nothing of what other Missionary Boards are doing, have done finding it wise to do for their missionaries in this respect. This is more or less known both to the Mission & the Board at Boston.

My Observation as a physician teaches me that persons who are suffering from "nerve tire", as all who have yet gone home from Japan have been, & all whom we now contemplate sending home soon are, — that these persons do not recover in a "short vacation". This exhaustion is such from its very nature that it is impossible to recover from it in a short time. Many months, & often years are required. Our experience right at hand teaches this. The Mission to its various members is continually giving short vacations to the drooping ones. But with no other result than to bolster them up for a greater & at no distant day a more disastrous result. At the expiration of a few weeks or months, they come back saying they are "all right now." They "never were in better condition for work." But it is only the expression of a deluded enthusiasm. They drop into their work & in a few weeks, often in a few days, they are the same drooping, nerve tingling creatures that they were before they took their vacation, with all their former bodily infirmities on them. They had only come to a point where they could begin to profit by their vacation, had in fact only got well enough to begin to improve. No new building up & substantial repairs had yet been made in their physical & nervous systems. Cerebro-nerve timber is a material of so fine a grain as not to be lavishly furnished in so short a time. And thus the short vacations granted have almost without exception been without any adequate return. — I was about to use a far stronger expression, but I forbear lest I shock you.

You take short vacations every summer. If you enter these vacations much fatigued as many of you do, how do you come out of them? Feeling but little benefited, or if you do, a few weeks work soon undeceives you. The subject of this resolution has taken from 2½ to 4 mo. vacation almost every summer since he came to Japan. But how has he come out of them of late years? Sometimes improved, sometimes not. And when he was not materially improved by his three months vacation last summer, how can he, the Mission or the Board with reason expect him to be fully built up & prepared for a series of years of future work by a vacation of six months when three months of this time will be spent in the weary drudge of going to & returning from the States!!! It is but a foolish, credulous hope. And what is true in his case is essentially true of all others. A little wisdom well used is sometimes a good thing.

short term

It is argued in behalf of this resolution that "the atmosphere of the States is so much more invigorating than that of Japan, that the improvement in a short time would be much greater." But the atmosphere of the States has not yet shown such miraculous life giving influences on our returned missionaries. The jaded workers there find the summers somewhat trying; else why the summer resorts & summer vacations. It is also further stated that "ministers take furloughs here and run abroad for three or four months to Europe & return reinvigorated" (Boston letter, 8-20-'84) I admit the statement as true but refuse to accept the application. "A minister" is not a "missionary" in the question before us. It is seldom they suffer from the same degree of "nerve tire". The Minister's "tire" does not have the exhaustion associated with it ~~as~~ that is generally found in our ~~associated~~ missionaries seeking rest. The "reinvigorating" influences of a short "run" to Europe" have not yet wrought such wonders on the tired Missionary "in three or four months." Neither the "invigorating atmosphere of the States", the "balmy breezes of Italy", nor the health inspiring influences of the Alps" has yet within my knowledge wrought so marvelously as to restore a tired Missionary, either of the American Board or any other Board, to health & vigor in the short space of "three or four months". Nor is it in the nature of things that it should. Time is an essential element. The tire & exhaustion produced by years of labor is not so removed.

If a man has that spirit in him which leads him to go out as a missionary, & that zeal which, enables him month by month, & year after year, to hold~~ing~~ on to the work in the face of ever increasing physical debility, finding it harder & harder to bring himself up to the work, & more & more difficult to hold himself there, he is not easily led off on the path of "rest." When he throws out his flag of distress & calls for relief it means something. It is not a pleasure excursion nor a short "run to Europe" that meets the case. That degree of tire which would lead a Minister from his pulpit, a pastor from his flock, the professional man from his office or the business man from his store for a short ~~a~~ summer's resort or a run to Europe, when it is fashionable, would not in general lead the Missionary from his field. The circumstances which in the first place brought each to his work are ~~is~~ different & the circumstances of leaving are ~~is~~ different. To the Missionary the break in the work is different; all the attending circumstances both in the field left & in the place visited are different. But few Ministers are annoyed in their visit to Europe with the thought, or the occasional distant mutterings, that their constituents whom they meet were wondering in their hearts how the money & time thus spent are going to benefit "the poor heathen." Such short "rests" or vacations are comparatively easy to the Ministers, they appear to be becoming fashionable & popular, but they are not likely ever to become fashionable among Missionaries nor popular with their constituents.

Besides this the returned missionary meets friends, sees changes at home, is called on to talk privately if not publicly, together with many other incidents inseparable from a return after a few years residence in a foreign land, that are not conducive to the speedy restoration of "nerve tire." At the expiration of three or four months he scarcely finds himself more than just beginning to realize the benefits of the change and rest. It is then & after that, that the real work of restoration & building up goes on. A tired Missionary needs something more than to be "reinvigorated;" he needs to be built up again, & the new formed parts consolidated & strengthened, & this requires the element of time. When a man has reached this point in his recovery & is feeling pretty well, to send him back again to his field of work is the height of folly. It simply condemns him after a few months of work to the same old jaded, dragging toil. I am fully convinced that any such course as this resolution contemplates, either for this individual case, & more especially ~~f~~ as a policy for the Board, would be a foolish & inexcusable expenditure of money & ~~&~~ waste of time; an exceedingly unwise application of means to ends. ~~[illegible]~~

And while these are the facts in regard to him who returns from the necessities of ~~[illegible]~~ seeking physical rest, they apply with no less force to him who, though yet physically strong, returns to fill his mind lean in some channels though full in others, & to again connect himself in thought & feeling with the advance of the age, civil, political & religious. It cannot profitably be done in the short space of three or four months. A longer contact is necessary. Time is here as in the other case an important element, which cannot be wisely ignored.

If the Mission & the Board are to learn wisdom by experience, & the advice of those whose field of thought & observation on these matters entitles them to give advice, it is

May 30/82

high time they were setting about it.

I refused to become one of the petitioners in this resolution on the grounds above given, and for the same reason I now refuse my affirmation. Strike out the word "short" with the understanding that the vacation is for a full year or more & I will heartily vote for it. To sign my name in the affirmative with the understanding that if at the expiration of three or four months rest in the States the person (general) does not feel sufficiently recovered to return to his field of labor, the stay can be prolonged, is to quibble with facts of importance. The feelings of the patient are deceptive & are not to be relied on, & the judgement of those who have not given special thought to this point, though they be medical men, are apt to be out of harmony with the facts.

I could not allow this resolution to go before the Mission & the Board without once more expressing my convictions on these important points, involving the interest of the individual, the expenditure of money, the outlay of time & the importance of the work, and giving you the benefits of my thought & observation in this line.

Very respectfully Yours.

Wallace Taylor.

Osaka. Oct 24, 1881

Rec'd Dec. 20

May 26/82

Osaka, Japan.
{Concession
{No. 15.

Rev. N. G. Clark,

My Dear Sir,— At our recent annual meeting held in Kobe, a resolution was passed asking the Prudential Committee to grant Miss Parmelee permission to return to the States to recruit her health, & also asking the committee to give this resolution special attention as soon as it comes to hand.

Miss Parmelee has not been able to work one half of the time since she came to Japan. She is an efficient & valuable worker when her health will permit her to work. She has some "female trouble" which has prevented her from working part of the time, & allowed of only partial work in more or less discomfort much of the time, & from which I have not been able to give her full relief. But lately her trouble has been chiefly that common to missionaries, "*nerve tire*", the result of worry &

work under discomfort. She has been gradually improving since the middle of last fall's term of school. Her going home now is not an absolute necessity, but she will have to remain out of school at least a year, & probably more to give her an opportunity to get well if she remains here. This together with her great desire to go home, & the probability that she can be benefited more with respect to her special troubles in the States than here, makes it appear advisable to those of us here who know her best that she be allowed to go home for rest & treatment for a time. She is in more need of rest & treatment than DeForest was when he left & more likely to be benefited by the change than he. She wishes to leave early in September next, if she can receive permission by that time.

Very truly yours,

Wallace Taylor.

Osage Agy. Aug 26/88.
Recd. Aug 29

{Concession
{No. 15 Osaka. Japan: June 5/82.

Rev. N. G. Clark.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir,— Our Medical appropriations for this year, both Mission & Native, were cut down considerable below the estimates sent in. What will probably be done this (next) year I do not presume to say. But what ever is done should be done intelligently, with a fair understanding with the mission.

The estimates sent in from year to year so far as I have any thing to do in making them up is for Mission Medical $50 per family & $25 for each single adult. No extra alowance for children is sent in as a general thing. Something over & above this ration is sometimes sent in to meet certain special needs, as, for example at Kobe, where another doctor is sometimes called & medicines obtained from the drug store there cost so much more than what I furnish, an extra estimate is made. From year to year this is about what the Mission Medical expense is. Some families or individuals using scarcely any, while others consume their ratio several times over. This is not a large estimate, & any extra sickness soon runs over the estimates or appropriations. Last year our estimates were cut down one half in making up the appropriations. If the members of the mission become sick medical expenses are incurred whether the Board meet it or not. and the amount granted in medical appropriation has nothing to do whatever with the medical expenses of the mission. Hence it seems but just to the mission & the Board that the Board state to the mission just what it will do, so the Mission may understand it. The Mission now understand that the Board will meet the Mission Medical expenses, hence if the Mission Medical expenses exceed the Mission Medical appropriations, a request is sent in to the Board to make up the deficiency & this will continue to be so till the Board gives the mission to understand that it will not meet deficiencies in this department. Hence if the Board purpose to meet the Mission Medical expenses I see nothing gained by cutting down the estimates, nor nothing lost by granting them. But if the Board does not purpose doing so, then let them state once for all to the mission what they will do, if they will meet 1/2 or 1/4 of the expenses let them say so, or if so much per individual let that be stated. or if each individual is to meet his own medical expenses let that be stated. But if each individual is to meet his own medical expenses we would still need a mission medical appropriation, unless the physicians are to charge the sick extra to meet the office expenses of wear & repair of instruments &c.

Again at Kobe a physician in the place is often called, His charges to the mission for his services per year at ordinary rates would be between $300 & $400. - that he is oftener called than is necessary I do not presume to say. The station for the last few years have given him $100 for the year's services. This has been asked from the Board & been granted & again it has been asked for & not granted. In justice to the Kobe station the Board would do well to state to the Kobe station what it will do & what it will not do in this matter. Any definite & fully understood plan is much better than a shifting & uncertain one. But for the Mission to send in estimates for Mission Medical work, & the Board cut them down, & then for the Mission to send in requests to meet the deficiencies thus caused, & the Board to grant them sometimes & sometimes not, or at least for the Mission never to hear from these requests as has happened several times within the last year, is simply a child's play ? that business men on both sides doing things in a businesslike way should seek to avoid ~~on both sides~~.

Together with the estimates sent in for next year for Mission Medical work, an alowance is also asked for to meet present existing deficiencies.

In the appropriations for this year's Native Medical work, the estimates were also cut down considerably, with some talk of cutting off all appropriations in this line of work. It was also stated from Boston that the estimates in this line had been gradually increasing from year to year. It is well to speak advisedly in this matter. I have sent in no increased estimates for the work in Osaka since I came. I found the appropriation for Osaka Native Medical Work $300 when I came & I have sent in to the mission that estimate year by year since I came here, notwithstanding the Native Medical work has increased more than tenfold since I came. One year this estimate was cut down at the annual meeting to a small sum. Last year I asked for double the ~~usual~~ sum usually asked for for Kobe native medical because we had been gradually running behind there for a few years past, & there was a deficiency existing at the time. Other than this there has been no increase in the estimates sent in for Native Medical work within the last few years. In addition to the estimates sent in for next year, there is also a request for a sum sufficient to meet the present existing deficiency in that work. There is now standing on my special account a sum of over $250, a deficiency which has gradually occurred during the last two or three years. If our estimates had been granted, we would have been about square, but they having been cut down there is a deficiency

In regard to the Native Medical work I have this to say, that if I drop it I don't know where I can take up any work wherein I can accomplish any more, if even as much, as I am now accomplishing. One of my Missionary neighbors said to me the other day, after returning from a long tour, I wish I had as broad a work as yours, for go where I will I find men who know something of this way, & when I come to inquire where they heard of this

Jesus way, they say at one of your dispensaries or hospitals, & then enquire about you & your work". I simply make this statement that you may know that others besides myself think the medical work of some importance.

In one sense of the word the native medical work is self supporting to a certain extent, & has been so represented, but in another sense it is not. The patients generally pay for their medicines at the dispensary, & also generally my jinrikishi hire, & sometimes a little more to make up deficiencies in others. But in the line of surgical work they do not & cannot meet the expenses. Almost all of the appropriations for Native Medical work goes in the line of surgical work. There is not the 1/20th of it that goes in other lines all put together. This is the branch of my work that makes the greatest impression on the people, & that tells the most for the general cause of mission work in gathering in people, in breaking down predjudices, in winning confidence &c

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And to drop this branch of my work would be to drop the most important part of my work. No physician & surgeon in the States would pretend to do the amount of the work that I do on the small sum of $400 or $450 per year. Surgery is something more now than it was some 15 or 20 years ago. it consists in something more than using the scalpel & saw. New instruments, the repair of old, & surgical appliances cost something, at least by the time they are got here. Dr. Berry has a Ken hospital to meet the greater part of his expenses in this line. I have not. Again the medical work in Osaka is a progressive work. We have recently established a new dispensary in connection with the work of the Junkei Machi church near the centre of the city. This is a child of the Naniwa hospital, & is now over twice as large in its work as the Naniwa work was when I came to take it up. My medical work embraces three hospitals & dispensaries in Osaka & one in Kobe. I have seven clinics per week & see from 30 to 50 patients per day.

Again the Board have written us that we ought to strengthen our work in Osaka for other Boards are coming in to take up the work. And it is just as important to keep the work going that is on hand. To materially cut down the native medical appropriations for Osaka, or cut them off all together as has been hinted at, is just simply to deminish so much the means for evangelical influences, & is deminishing instead of increasing our forces here. The American Episcopal Mission understand the importance of a good Native Medical work in Osaka. They have appropriated $6000 to put up a hospital, & have purchased the land for that purpose. They have given their medical man here, Dr. Lanning, a vacation of 18 mo or 2 yrs. & pay his expenses to Europe to further qualify himself for his work. He has been absent now some 9 months. Our native medical work has ~~since~~ for the last two years been the leading medical work in the city, but must soon be put in the shade by the prudence & foresight of our co-laborers of other Boards, while we are cut short in our suppor or left unsupported altogether. If we are to keep abreast of other Boards working here, we can only do it by keeping up all the departments of our work in which we have so far excelled, & which experience has shown to be wise.

Some two years ago I asked, through the mission for $800 to help start a hospital in Osaka. It was not granted. $2500 or $3000 now could not do so much for our work as that small sum at that time. Owing to the rise of land, building material &c, I saw then the favorable opportunity, but it has passed by now. That amount of means has gone into other channels in which it is very questionable indeed if it has begun to accomplish as much for the work either in a general or special way as it would have done & still be doing in the line in which I requested it.

I do not ask nor expect the Board to do for me what the Episcopal Board is doing for its Medical Man & native medical work, but I do ask that before the Board further cut down & cripple the native Medical work where we are striving, with diminished forces, to keep all the ground we have gained, & still add to our efficiency, I ask that before they still further weaken us by cutting down on Native Medical appropriations that they pause a moment & wisely consider, what they are doing & whether they are making reductions where it will harm the work the least.

I don't assume to say what the Board shall do in either Mission or Native Medical work, I only give my opinions & advise, & desire that the Board have all the facts before them & decide wisely in view of the situation & the needs.

Very truly yours,

Wallace Taylor.

Wallace Taylor

Osaka. June 25. 1882

Recd July 6.

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Nov. 27/82

Osaka, Japan.
Concession
No. 15.

Rev. N. G. Clark,
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir: - The mail for the States leaves today, & though I have no leisure to write, I feel I ought to send you a few lines relative to some ~~private~~ matters of health.

Mr. Shaw bringing his sick wife & child ~~from~~ the North China Mission arrived here some six weeks ago. Dr. Peck wrote me that Mrs. Shaw was suffering from tropical diarrhoea, but expressed a hope that under the influence of the change & the bracing Kobe air she would speedily recover. But I found her suffering from Phthisis of the left lung & tuberculous diarrhoea. Every thing was done for her that medical skill could do. She had been unable to take milk. Her milk was so prepared that she had no difficulty in taking it in large quantities, & also to save her digestive powers she was nourished largely on enemas of defibrinated blood. But she steadily went down. Her right lung became rapidly involved, she sank rapidly & died on the 22nd.

Mr. Shaw has taken his young babe & returned to his field of labor the next day after the burial. This is sad & trying in the extreme. Poor man he has my warmest sympathy & may God bless & comfort him in his loneliness & sorrow. He appears to be a noble man.

Dr. Peck I think gravely suspected the true nature of Mrs. Shaw's illness, from some incidental remarks I drew from Mr. Shaw occasionally.

I found it impossible to give the attention to Mrs. Shaw that her case demanded, hence I requested Dr. Thornicraft to take charge of the case, & I met him in consultation once per week.

The Minnis, of Kanazawa, of whom you spoke in a recent lettter, have suffered greatly from sickness. In the spring of '81 their little boy was taken with spasms. They could get no aid from Japanese doctors & came to Osaka. They were here & in Kobe till Sept. Their child recovered physically, but never mentally. His mind remained undeveloped till his death. I went to Kanazawa in July last to attend Mrs. Winn in confinement. The next week after I left, the little boy took sick & after 9 days died, of what I believe to have been typhoid fever. His mother still in bed. They again could get no aid from the Japanese doctors, though two of Imperial Medical School (German) graduates from Tokio were in the hospital at Kanazawa & were called on. I sent prescriptions by telegram, but they at the hospital not only refused to fill them but recognize them.

Their babe took sick & being unable to get medical advice they came to Osaka early in Sept. Mr. Winn was unwell. He soon came down with typhoid fever, with what proved to be a case of relapse. His was the worst case of typhoid fever I have met for many a year. For over two weeks his life was dispaired of. He had many severe complications, and now, the 58th day, he is only able to be out of bed a few hours at a time, still has fever every day. And what the final result of his illness will be is yet problematic. Had he been in Kanazawa there is but little probability that he would have recovered.

The Minnis's experience with Japanese doctors, as well as my experience in quite a number of cases, where I have been called in to help them out of difficulty, when they were attending Europeans, warrents me in saying that a European cannot depend on Japanese doctors in a case of any severity. They loose their presence of mind & ability in the face of a European, & if they see the case is severe, they are most likely to refuse to do any thing, as was the case in Mr. Minnis's experience with them. I have never met a second rate, & scarcely a third class native doctor, & yet I have met, & do meet every few days, some of those whom the Japanese consider the best native medical men in the country. They are lacking in thorough education, judgement, experience. Some of them are tolerably good in a narrow field, but when a European calls on them they are just as likely to be taken out of the narrow field of their qualification as within it. Hence in my judgement no missionary can go into the interior depending on native medical aid in case of sickness. He may go depending on his own judgement & what foreign aid he may be able to get, just as missionaries do in other fields. And yet with all this I would not advise the Board to send another medical man to Japan. The emergencies of the condition as compared with other fields do not demand it.

Mrs. Learned has been suffering from neuralgia for over a year, & at times she has been in ill health & very nervous. At present she is in good physical health & suffers almost nothing from her neuralgia. I don't think there is a woman in either of the three stations, Kobe, Kioto or

Osaka that is in better physical health & that suffers less inconvenience than she. And yet I cannot get her to acknowledge it. She is continually looking within herself for some symptom of distress. The consequence is she soon finds it, & then magnifies its importance & its discomfort. She spends much of her time reading some third & fourth class medical books, on every page of which she finds her symptoms, she dwells upon them, & is continually pondering over her symptoms & pains. The only wonder is that she is half as well as she is. I have ordered Mr. Learned to nail up all the medical tracts about his house, & given her orders to take exercise every day, whether it gives her pain or not, to find some useful employment to divert her mind from herself, & to go into society more, though there is but a small company of them in Kioto. She remains at home, seldom going out elsewhere & broods over her troubles. One thing that has lead to this is the solitary life she has lead. Mr. Learned is

called the "silent man": & besides this,
they have spent the summer's vacation
alone, or almost alone on the moun-
tains, in the face of my protest against
it, for I have feared something of
this kind for a year or two. Last year
I perforce almost had them go
to Kobe for the summer. She has
been here for over a month taking
electricity. For a short time we got
her out into society, but toward the
last she fancied it hurt her to go out,
& she staid at her boarding place.
It may be necessary to send her
home to break up her melancholy
moody habits, & wean her thoughts
from herself. I have given them
~~to understand~~ that I would take no
steps ~~toward~~ that move before next
spring. (Mr. & Mrs. Learned have both
urged ~~it~~ it upon me, especially Mrs.
Learned, & she has grown to fancy that
nothing will benefit her but a re-
turn to the states.) She needs moral
treatment that we may fail to give
her here.

Dr. Berry is again laid aside

from work since last July. I advised him not to attempt any thing in the line of responsible work before January. It is chiefly the result of worry in the Ken Hospital at Okayama. In my opinion Missionary physicians put themselves in the worst possible place when they enter a Ken hospital.

The subject of "Missionary ill health" or Missionary work & health I have made a study for the last six years, And so much ill health, partial work, loss of time & waste of money is entirely unnecessary in Japan. It is the result of illadjusted work & is avoidable, in Japan. The necessity of a man breaking down in Japan from missionary labor, causes, such as are common to all classes excepted, & the Missionary is individually responsible for his ill health. Failure from ill health can & ought to be avoided in Japan. I have preached this to individuals for the last two years, & publicly at various meetings now for nearly a year. The proper course would require a change of policy on the part of the Mission & Board on one or two points, chiefly in regard to new men sent to the field. The missions are fast getting ready for it I trust. I shall send you my views & reasons, in the course of a few months.

Very truly yours, Wallace Taylor.

Rev. Wallace Taylor
Osaka, Nov. 27, 1882.
Rec'd Dec. 28.

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Dec 4/82

Osaka, Japan.
Concession No.15.

Rev. N. G. Clark.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

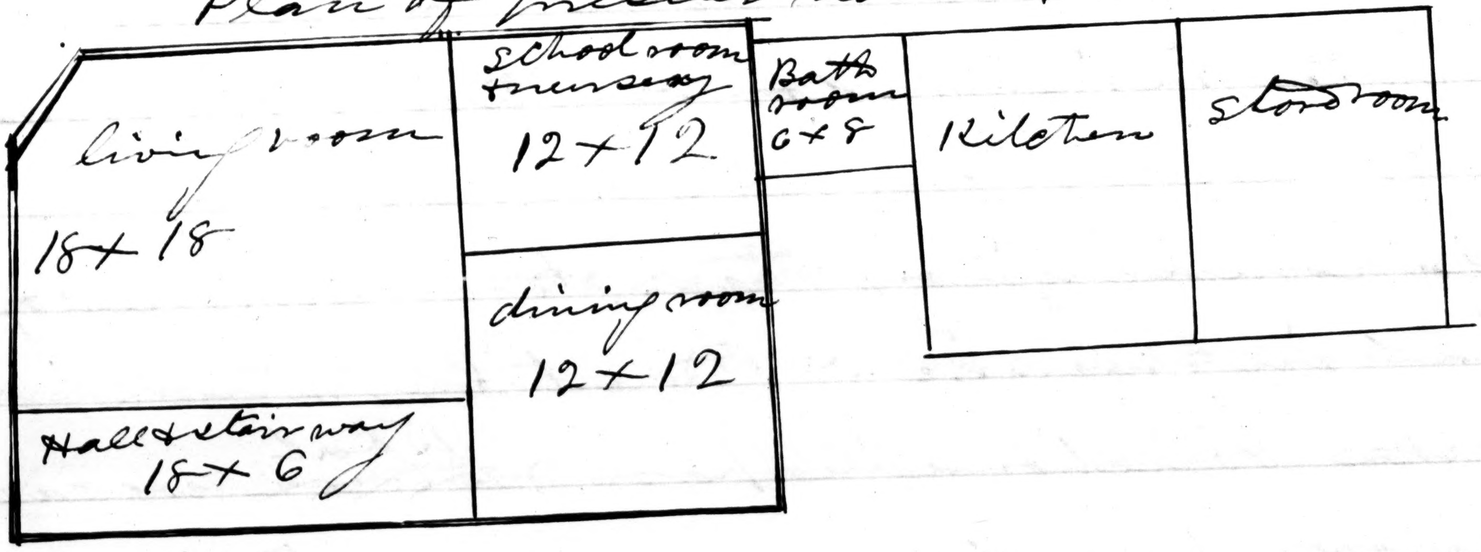
My Dear Sir. A circular letter from the mission will most probably be sent you by the next outgoing mail, in reference to making some improvement on No.15. - the house we occupy. It seems to me best to make some statements & remarks in regard to this, that you may the more intelligently act on it.

We will have been in Japan nine years next January. And I had purposed paying a visit to the States next spring a year, (84) against which time we would have been in Japan some over ten years. And I had settled it in my mind that though our quarters were small & incommodious, we would put up with them till then, & that while we were absent in the States, have them repaired & improved. But father's death, which occurred last February has lead me to change my plans. The old home is now broken up & there is no place for us to go, should we go home, & further our children are yet young & small, too small to leave at school should we go when proposed. Hence I have planned now to post pone our return two years, & not return till three years from next spring ('86) should our lives & health be spared. We will then have been in Japan twelve years, and our two oldest children will be in their 15th & 14th years & old enough to leave behind when we return to Japan. Having come to this conclusion I considered it best to enlarge our house, for it is too small, & because I have been repeatedly urged to do so by various members of the mission.

I was urged by some members of the mission to have the house enlarged before we went into it, four years ago, but I concluded it would answer for a time. But now we have outgrown it, & it is too small for either convenience or comfort, especially during the summer, when there is not a comfortable sleeping room in the house. The difficulty ~~being~~ is that there being no verandas the walls of the house become so heated up during the day, that they do not cool off before 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, so as to render sleeping any ways certain before that hour. The yard is too small for my family of boys. They must play either in the yard or on the street & we cannot have them play on the street for the Japanese annoy them, to say nothing of the bad influence of the natives, which is the most objectionable part, & ~~which~~ what we cannot allow. And again my study & dispensing room is entirely too small for the work I have to do. It is so crowded often that I am unable to get around with convenience, & the dispensing room is now crowded to inconvenience; each room is only 12 × 12. My work com-mands my time from early in the morning till often late at night. And to relieve me & aid in the work I must have an assistant with me much of the time, & should always have one in calling distance. This I can only secure by having a place for him to stay on the compound with me. I have tried to secure it for a number of years otherwise, but have signally failed.

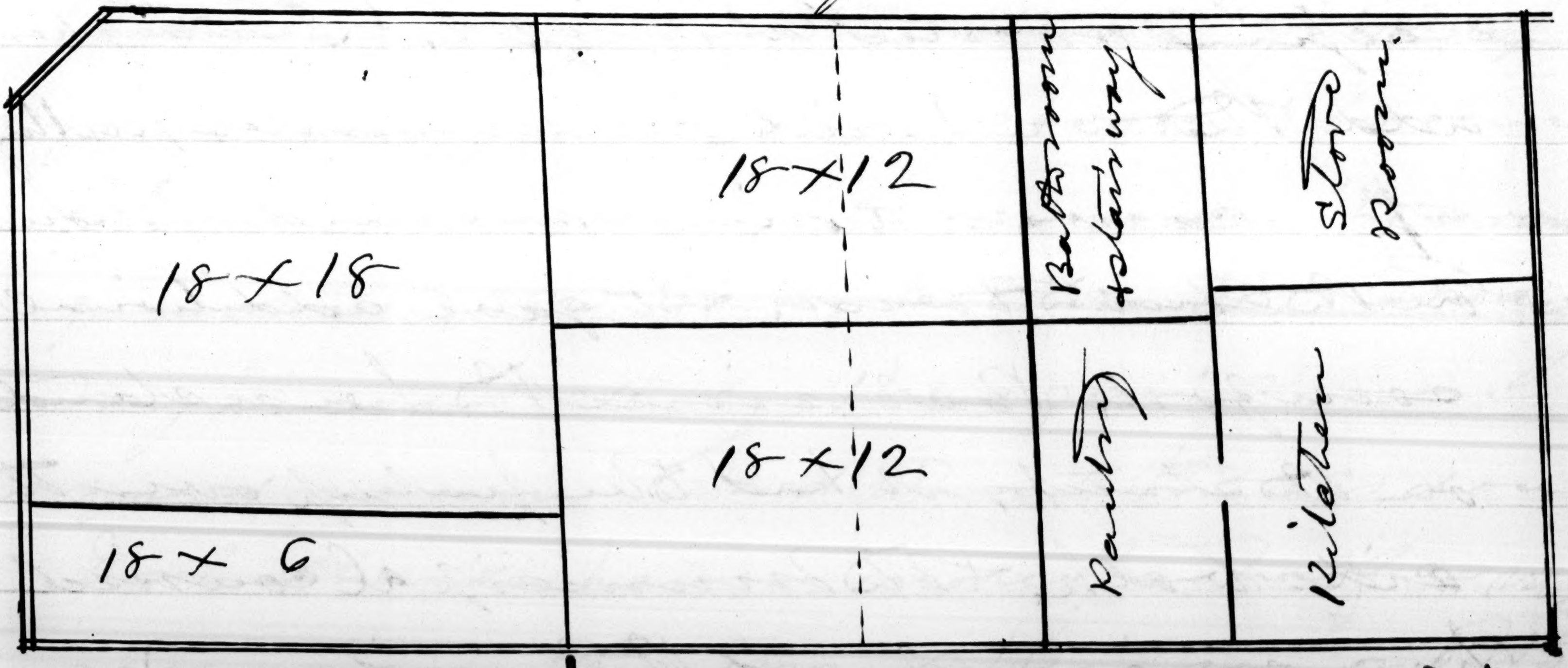
These are the reasons briefly for the improvements & changes proposed.

Plan of present house.


living room
18 x 18
School room & nursery
12 x 12
Bath room
6 x 8
Kitchen
Storeroom
dining room
12 x 12
Hall & stairway
18 x 6

The main building is substantially built, & two stories high. The upper story is divided just as the lower story, & is all occupied as bed rooms. One of the small rooms above being used for an occasional guest, & partially by me also in my medical work. I am under the necessity of doing all my microscopical work. a good part of my urinalysis work, besides many other things, in one of the small rooms above, being crowded out of my study & dispensing room. This makes it very unpleasant & inconvenient both for me & the guests. The result is no one is invited to our house except for a night, which makes it very undesirable for us, for we like to entertain a friend occasionally & have a convenient place to put them as well as our neighbors. The Kitchen & store room is a low one story, about rotted down, indeed we have had hard work to keep it standing for the last two years. It must soon be rebuilt.

The proposed plan of improvement.



The plan is to remove the Kitchen, which is about rotted down, & extend the house out over the same space, & make it two stories high, giving us an addition of about 8 ft. wider the length of the Kitchen & store room, & the story above. The wall of the main building being taken out in the lower story, & the dining room & school & nursery rooms being each made 6 ft. longer. The main building not being harmed in any way, & no change being made in the second floor. But have two additional rooms made over the Kitchen & store room, with a veranda on the south & west. (on the upper floor only) thus keeping the sun off the walls of the house during the hot days of summer & giving us comfortable sleeping rooms at night. (I may here add that we tried one summer putting up a canvas awning around the house on the south & west, & it gave additional comfort. But since the house stands on the street, it had to be put up over the side walk, & the municipal counsel have since refused the privilege.) also a one story veranda on the north side of the house for 24 ft. the length of the present house, & to build a cystern for rain water. We are obliged to use rain water for family & kitchen purposes on the concession in Osaka, & wooden rain tubs such as are generally used rot out so fast that they have to be replaced every three years as a rule, & will soon amount to as much as a good cystern. They now cost Mex $12 & we have three on our place, & could not get along with less. Besides they must be rehooped once every year or eighteen months.

As to my study & dispensing room & yard, I propose to buy half of an adjoining lot with a house on it. To move that house up on to the street, & fit it up for a study, dispensing room, & room for an assistant, to remove the servants' quarters & cow barn to the north, & take away my present study. Thus giving more yard room. And when this is done I shall not have more than half as much room as either Mrs. Atkinson or J. H. English, at Kobe, a little over half as much as Mr. Jencks, & not more than from 1/4 to 1/2 as much as those in Kioto with the exception of Mr. Green, & about 1/3 as much as he has.

The estimated cost of this is $2000. which includes $500 for the additional half lot & house. Two estimates have been made of the cost of the improvements (addition) & repairs, each of which amount to almost the same, & either of which would be difficult to bring within the sum asked for. But nothing less than about what I have set forth in the way of additions & repairs will render my family comfortable & give me convenience in my work. You must recollect that the nature of the work I do requires more space & more house room than that of the clerical missionary. A clerical missionary can have his study in his house. I cannot with safety to my family, - I could not allow the sick that come to me to come into the house with my children, nor otherwise with comfort or convenience either to myself or family. And again Mrs. Taylor is not only general housewife with six children to provide for & care for, but she also is school teacher; as it is we have no convenient school room. We must have a room where neither she nor they will be disturbed so much as they are.

I feel that I must put in a strong plea, to get the grant, outside of the general appropriation for the year. But at mission meeting when the estimates for the year were made up, the subject of an enlargement of our house was pressed upon me, it was so soon after father's death, that my plans were not fully formed, & I asked for some time to consider the matter, with the result of a change in my plans for the future such as I have already given, & this is why the present request comes in as additional to the estimates sent for the next year.

In view of Miss Gouldy returning to Japan accompanied by a friend, & their coming to Osaka, some members of the Mission have proposed, that we give up our house for Miss Gouldy & her friend, for it would make a house sufficiently large & convenient for two ladies, by having a new Kitchen, & that another lot be secured & we build a new house. We could thus put up a house that would be more convenient than the present house enlarged as proposed. And I should prefer to do so. But the difficulty is that there are no lots to be had, for I have made repeated inquiries in regard to every lot that could probably be had. All the lots on the concession are now either occupied or buildings in process of erection on them. Hence it seems impossible now to do so.

Very respectfully yours,

Wallace Taylor.

Osaka, Dec. 7, 1882.
Rec'd Jan. 6, 1883.

Osaka, Japan. Dec 18/82
Concession
No. 15.

Rev. N. G. Clark,
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir: — I received a short time since a box of Pills & medicines, sent by Messrs. W. H. Schieffelin & Co, No. 170 & 172 William St., corner Beekman, New York, to the amount of $175.89 including expressage to San Francisco, as per bill. These are sent as a donation to the medical work of the mission, & being such a handsome gift should not pass unnoticed.

I have written them expressing my appreciation of their kind remembrance & the thanks of the mission.

Very truly yours,
Wallace Taylor.

Dec. 18. 1882

P. O. ackd.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

JAPAN.

Feb 27.

Kobe, Japan,

To the Secretaries of the A.B.C.F.M.

This certifies that after an examination of Dr. Berry's case and a consideration of its history, we advise an early & radical removal of the tumor; and also consider it advisable that he place himself under the care of those who have the best facilities for performing such operations, and where he can receive special care & treatment thereafter. And for this purpose we advise his early return to the States.

Wallace Taylor.

James Harris M.D.

James Harris, M.D.

Rec'd Feb'y 27.

apr 3d/83

Osaka. Japan.
Concession
No. 15.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,

My Dear Sir. In a letter received from you some time since you requested me to give you my views in regard to the ill-health in the mission. I use the term "Missionary Ill-Health", as it is a term much used in Japan, & is very appropriate, for that type of ill-health from which missionaries principally suffer is confined chiefly to missionary circles.

I can only give you a brief statement of conclusions arrived at. I have been lecturing many of the members of the Japan Mission individually for several years, & the last year have addressed assembled bodies of missionaries three different times, the last time at the Conference in Osaka, on the subject of "Missionary Ill-Health". As I have been requested by many to have my paper published, I shall most probably do so. Some little time may elapse before this is out. When ready for distribution I shall send you a copy.

In the mean time I herewith send you a table of Statistics showing the work & health of the various missions laboring in Japan. Great pains has been taken in preparing this table, & a large amount of correspondence done, & though not perfectly correct, it gives a fair & quite accurate presentation of the subject.

The A.B.C.F.M. stands out prominently all the way through (see table A). The three Boards which have suffered the heaviest from ill-health are Nos. 14, 5 & 8, & in the order given. Ev. Ap. of N A / Am Board / Meth. Pro. The Methodist Board has suffered heavier in the loss of men, several of their men having been so badly broken down in the field that they did not recover sufficiently to enable them or rather to justify them in again returning to their work. One thing that swells No. 5's loss in time & ~~money~~ expense is the large numwho have again returned to their field of labor. The figures must be studied in connection with the notes. I have gone over the expense of the A.B.C.F.M. four different times carefully, & had Mr. Jencks compute it once for me. His estimate was over $46,000, & in that many things were omitted, such as vacations & expense for travel for three & four months. I am confident that $50,000 will not cover the Board's loss within the last eight years. In other words the A.B.C.F.M.'s expense & loss in caring for her sick missionaries, broken down through ill-timed work is more than the expense of her large Mission in Japan for one year; or more than one-eighth of the expenses (& loss) of the Japan Mission, for the last eight years, has gone in the non-productive line of caring for her "Missionary Ill-Health" subjects.

Almost one-half of all the time lost by missionary Ill-health among the combined missionary forces in Japan, has been lost by this Board, & is more than her present large working force in the field can make up in one-year-and-a-half. Again I would invite your attention to the fact that more than one-half of the ladies who have broken down in the Japan field have been members of the A.B.C.F.M.) These facts I consider demand the serious consideration of the Mission & the Board. In such a climate as we have in Japan, & in a vocation that contains so little of the elements of ill-health as missionary labor, such lamentable results as are recorded agains this Board can only result from some radical defect in its methods of work. And while the great burden of responsibility must rest with the individual, the Board in my opinion is by no means clear of responsibility. The study of "Board Regulations" & the loss in ill-health, partial work, enforced rest, & money, is not void of furnishing important lessons.

Some time since in writing you I stated that to secure the best results in good health & effective work, would, in my opinion, require some changes in Mission & Board policy & methods of work. So far as Mission & Board regulations can give aid in this line, the changes needed are few & simple, & in my judgment can readily & wisely be made. They are embodied under the three heads of "Board Regulations" in the table, viz: more care in selecting those to be sent to the field, the time to be spent in the study of the language & preparation for work before taking up responsible work, & lastly furloughs home.

First. The examinations of those sent to mission fields, as to their physical fitness for such enterprise, so far as my observation goes, is the merest sham. And I make this assertion from my observation of those who have come directly under my personal ~~observation~~ notice as a medical advisor to missionaries after reaching the field. Whatever the regulations of the Boards may be on paper, the practical working of the regulation is a failure. I know that the secretaries of the different Boards are limited in their selections to the applications made, or to those whom they can induce to go abroad, & hence are often inclined to send persons in regard to whose physical fitness they may have doubts. No man appointed by a Missionary Board as Medical examiner will discharge this duty as it should be done. I have not time to give my reasons. The Medical examiner should be an expert who examines for the best life assurance companies. And in addition to this the applicant should have a special examination as to the condition of his ears & eyes, & if necessary proper glasses fitted before leaving. Men of self-control, calm deliberate men, only should be sent to a foreign field. An excitable nervous person will find a better field at home, than in Japan. There are men of nervous temperaments who are calm deliberate workers, men : ~~of~~ good self-control, such men

Copy of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Osaka and Kobe Missionary Association, on the 5th February 1883.

"Resolved:- that, whether we regard the "Missionary's health, his efficiency as a work"er, or his ability to work harmoniously with "the Japanese brethren, - it is our opinion that "his highest & most permanent success de"mands that, for a period of at least three "years, he should not be expected to take any "responsible charge, but should give his whole "time and strength to the work of securing a "knowledge of the language & people."

G.H.P. /
Sec.

secretaries of the different Boards are limited in their selections to the applications made, or to those whom they can induce to go abroad, & hence are often inclined to send persons in regard to whose physical fitness they may have doubts. No man appointed by a Missionar

[illegible] deliberate workers, men of good self-control, such men will succeed in Japan. But a person of a nervous, excitable temperament, who is deficient in self-control, who is carried away by enthusiasm, will consult his best interest, & the best interest of the Board proposing to send him, by remaining at home.

Second - The time allowed for studying the language, & becoming acquainted with the people before taking up responsible missionary work. At least three years should be allowed for this purpose.

After I had presented this subject from the standpoint of health, & Doctors Greene & Gordon from the standpoint of acquiring a good command of the language, the Osaka & Kobe Missionary Association unanamously passed the resolution appended.

Also at the Missionary Association convened at Osaka, Apr. 16/83, a resolution of much the same character was passed.

The labor of learning the language, & the hard trying work of the missionary in

Japan is too arduous to be assumed at once & the same time. They react on each other, by intensifying the sense of the needs of the work & its grave responsibilities, & thus lead to ill-timed effort. The use of the language is not properly acquired, faulty & unnatural habits of work are formed that cling to one in future ~~ag~~ years, increasing the difficulties under which he labors, & diminishing the amount of work he can do, faulty habits of adjustment to this work are formed, he spends a large amount of physical & nervous energy to accomplish small results, self-discipline, & drill in the line of his work are not acquired. Worry creeps in to complete the sum of the disadvantages which he must contend against. The unfortunate subject early falls a victim to "Missionary Ill-Health", & a return home early becomes necessary. This a brief history of every member of the Japan mission who has returned on account of ill-health, & also of those now on their way or who must shortly return.

2. Whatever the regulations of the A.B.C.F.M. may be on paper or in theory, the practical working is simply this, that every new comer or recruit sent to the field comes fired with zeal & enthusiasm, expecting to take up some form of work at once. And this has generally been intensified by correspondence or verbal advice with the Secretaries at home. I took the trouble last year to inquire of more than half a dozen of the men on the field as to what was the general tone & character of their correspondence & communication with the Prudential Committee & Secretaries at home, before leaving for the field, & they all tell the one story, & besides these many of the ladies after the same manner. Whatever cautions you may give as to the time to be spent in preparation before taking up responsible work, they are all covered up & lost sight of by expectations

& hopes of early entering upon their work. You send forth your new recruits burdened with a sense that you expect to hear from them soon, & to hear also of their doing large work. This in my judgement is exceedingly unwise. The zeal & enthusiasm that most missionaries come to the field with only burns up vital & nervous energy without accomplishing any permanent results. This zeal & enthusiasm is unnatural & artificial, it isn't of the quality that is needed when one comes face to face with the work. It has to be burned up & crucified, & not unfrequently too with much disquietude of mind & loss of physical & nervous energy, & a new zeal & enthusiasm, tempered & seasoned with judgement & experience, obtained by actual contact with the people & in practical work, must be substituted for it, before ease in work & profitable labor is entered upon. Let your new recruits come out to field as calm & composed as possible. You need have no fears of a lack of either zeal & enthusiasm of the best quality & sufficient in quantity when the time for responsible work comes. There are two new recruits here on the field now, whose sensibilities are lashed into a foam as to their expectations, what is expected of them & what they must do. They look at me in astonishment when I tell them, that the essential thing for them to do is to sit down & study the language for three years before taking up work, & during this time to learn self-control. Again persons are sent to this field with the understanding that they are to go into a school & take up a work as soon as they reach the field. This is a grievous mistake. There is no harder work in our Mission field than the work in our Girls' schools. And the ladies should have the best preparation for it, & be placed by the Mission & the Board in those circumstances which is most likely to secure success in future years. No less than

- three years of preparation should be allowed for this work, & Dr. Gordon says five. And a lady who is to become a laborer in our schools, should spend the first two years away from the school, & in no way associated with it. More than half of the ladies who have failed in health, or broken down as a result of missionary work in the Japan field, have been members of the A.B.C.F.M. This fact should receive consideration. My heart over & over again aches for those noble women contending against the disadvantages that they necessarily do, when taking up work so soon after reaching the field as they do.

Seeing the evils that are continually arising in no small measure from the lack of proper regulations under this head, & having to deal with the ill-health & loss of time arising therefrom, my convictions are strong that the evils should be remedied. And in these hastily written remarks I may have overstepped the bounds of propriety in the strong language I have used. But they have been penned with the best of intentions, with the best of feelings toward all, with no desire to censure, but only with the deep conviction that something should be done, to remedy the existing evils, & with the hope that the Mission & the Board will give this subject the consideration which its importance demands, & take measures to secure better results in work & good health.

Neither is it wise for a young missionary to take up work that an older brother may have been compelled to lay down from failing health, before he is well qualified for it. The necessity may appear great, but the exceptions are few indeed. So far as I have seen it tried in the Japan mission the results have only been disastrous in the end.

Third. Whatever may be the printed regulations or tacit understanding of the A.B.C.F.M., in regard to furloughs & a return home to the States, the practical working in Japan is that no one goes home except on the plea of ill-health. And then generally we have to have a tussle over it, which is most likely to be very unpleasant to the parties returning. I need scarce say that in my judgement this is radically wrong. If you will study "Table B" you will see that the line of break-down in health presents a regular curve, the two highest points of which are reached in the fourth & eighth years from landing on the field or the last furlough home. The tendency to break down in the fourth year after reaching the field is very strong. I had marked this time & again before I began the preparation of these tables. Again many who do not break down, fail in health quite considerably during the fourth & fifth years, remain on the field doing partial work, with frequent short rests of a few months, become discouraged with the small amount of work they do & the discomfort with which they do, & return home under the plea of ill-health from the eighth to the tenth year after ~~commencing work.~~ reaching their field. Such persons will accomplish very much more for the means expended, to give them a furlough home of at least a year toward the close of the fifth or ~~the~~ early in the sixth year. But by having a ~~new~~ young missionary (young in the work, but not young in years) devote his principal strength on the language for the first three years, & avoiding responsible work for that length of time, the tendency to break down or fail in health during the fourth year can be pushed along to the close of the fifth year. Hence in my judgement the first furlough home should be given toward the close of the fifth or early in the sixth year, & after that once every eight years.

I am pleading for no sinecure for missionaries, nor for good easy times with frequent returns home, I seek only to secure such regulations as will give the missionary the best chance to maintain his health, & with it secure the largest & best returns in effective work. My conclusions are the result of years of study & observation. I know of no basis upon which to found wise Mission & Board regulations, other than that drawn from experience, sound business principles. The experience of the A.B.C.F.M. not only in Japan, but from ~~it~~ her first organization in many different lands, should afford ~~it~~ her a large field of experience to draw wisdom from & make a wise application of the knowledge thus gained to securing the best results. Much is to be learned from the civil service of different governments, especially of England. Not only the experience of the A.B.C.F.M. but of other Boards doing work in Japan, points significantly to some such regulations as I have hastily sketched in this letter. Yet I am reluctantly compelled to say that Missions & Boards appear slow to gather wisdom from experience.

In regard to furloughs home, I find Missionaries with very rare exceptions indeed, reluctant to go home

(5)

until they have accomplished a large & satisfactory amount of work. It is only ~~the~~ necessities of the case, & with great reluctance that they ask for a furlough home. I see no occasion for Boards ~~t~~ taking measures to prevent too frequent returns home. And while there are some who do not need a return at the close of the fifth year after landing on the field, the greatest good to all, ~~will be secured~~ & the largest & best returns in effective work will be secured by some such regulation.

This communication contains a summary of conclusions arrived at, with but little of the reasons why, & with only a brief reference of the benefits to be secured by a compliance with them, hence it must appear somewhat dogmatic & arbitrary. These you will find stated in my paper when it reaches you. I have not the time at command to give you more than this brief at present.

And in conclusion I must state what I have often here repeated, & what I think, ~~I~~ once stated to you by letter; that while the most successful efforts to maintain health must be made by the individual himself, & while the responsibility must necessarily largely rest upon him, yet there is much that missions & Boards can do to aid their missionaries ~~&~~ in maintaining their health & in securing the greatest success in their work, by wise & appropriate regulations; & that it is due the cause & those engaged in labor in foreign fields that the aid of such regulations be given them. And that by the aid of these & a creditable degree of health & physical ability, & a reasonable amount of care on the part of the laborers themselves, ~~there is no necessity of &~~ all of which can & ought to be secured, that there is no necessity of a missionary loosing his health & breaking down, in the labour field as a result of his work.

Very truly yours,
Wallace Taylor.

Rec'd June 7.

Dr Clark

Ack'd

278

May 5/83

Osaka, Japan.
{Concession
No. 15

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir— I must take the time to pen you a few lines in regard to the two ladies of our mission, who expect to return home by this next steamer. Mrs. Learned you already know something about. Her present trouble began with some slight uterine trouble & neuralgia. The uterine trouble was relieved & the neuralgia became prominent & with it Hypochondriasis became a prominent feature. Her neuralgia has been about relieved, at least so far as I was able to ascertain satisfactorily to myself, & her hypochondriasis became the most prominent, & has been for the last nine months. About all that I have tried to do for her for the last six months has been in the way of moral influence. One of the most prominent influences leading to this lamentable mental condition in my judgement has been the circumstances attending her leaving home, her marriage & her departure for Japan. As you doubtless know much about this I will not further allude to it. This has been aggravated by their isolation to some extent. Against my advise they have spent the summers alone almost, I saw some time since that this was bad for Mrs. Learned & advised against it. It was with much persuasion that I succeeded in inducing them to spend last summer in Kobe. They urged me last summer to apply for permission for Mrs. Learned to return home. I put them off till this spring, hoping to win Mrs. Learned's mind from her slight troubles which she persists in magnifying into grievous aliments. But have utterly failed by all the moral influences I can surround her with in Japan. And when I began to move toward getting permission to send Mrs. Learned home, Mr. Learned informed me that that was unnecessary for he already had permission. She goes without her husband, & this is altogether best for her. Her seperation from her husband is an essential element in her recovery.

When the moral relation in a family becomes such that one is the pet, indulged & humored in every whim, the other the servant, some undesirable result is very apt to follow. When Mrs. Learned was sick with lung trouble, she contended heroically against the influences of disease, & won my admiration. At present she is physically strong, though she has annoyed doctor Gordon by having dying spells during the night, when she wished to induce her husband to accompany her home. But now she has no courage & will make no effort toward securing relief. She prophesies every effort looking in that direction with failure before it is begun & persists that it is a failure to the end, no difference what relief it may bring. I advise her strongly to go to Dr. Weir Mitchell of Philadelphia & put herself under his care. There in my judgement is the place for her, & I hope you will use your influence toward inducing her to go there.

There is a popular tendency in this Mission toward Dr. Taylor of New York. I know but little about the man or his establishment, except that he makes "movement" a prominent thing to win patients.

Mrs. Learned's companion is arranged for by sending Miss Starkweather home. This most excellent & heroic missionary worker has had an exceedingly hard time & is worn out. A year ago this spring I feared we should have to send her home, & then again last fall. And now she is in such an exhausted nervous condition that a collapse is liable to occur at any time. If I could have had my way about it, I should have sent her off some time since to prevent a complete break down, & now since the opportunity has occurred I have pushed it to success, for she is to leave before hearing from Boston. This is undesirable I acknowledge, & we seek to avoid it, & yet we must sometimes act from the emergency of the case & seize upon opportunities. Dr. Gordor or Mr. Greene may probably have something more to say in regard to Miss Starkweather & the Kioto Girls' School. But I consider Miss Starkweather a very valuable worker in the school, whose place it will be very hard to supply, & that she has shown her exceeding fitness for school work by what she has accomplished during an exceedingly trying time. — I advise her (Miss Starkweather) to stop at Colorado Springs during the summer, & not go on home till fall when she will be somewhat rested. I hope she will be able to send Mrs. Learned on from that point.

While I am on the subject of health I may as well speak in regard to Mr. Curtis. This man ought to go home. He has not been able to work more than one-third of the time since last Sept. & what he does do he does with much discomfort. I told him last fall he ought to return to the States. "And still they come", — you see. He is suffering chiefly from catarrh & physical debility. He takes treatment for a time till he gets a little better, & then quits till he becomes worse again. I have failed to give him any permanent benefit. His catarrh affects his head so he cannot do mental work much of the time. This climate is bad for him. Were we not so weak handed in Osaka I should have taken steps to have him go home some time since. But we are so weak handed with so much work to look after & attend to that we hang on to even the smallest assistance. He now reasons that the hot weather will soon be on us, that he never is able to stand the heat & work in Osaka & that as DeForest is expected back from his (long six months) vacation next fall that he wishes to go now at once & spend the summer & fall in Oregon with his wife's people. I have but little hopes of his being better in Japan, I put him off till Mission Meeting in session now. Hence you will probably hear soon in regard to him. — The Church Missionary Society have determined to evacuate Tokio & concentrate in Nagasaki & Osaka, with six men & a training school in Osaka. And it will be well for us to keep up our working forces in Osaka.

Very truly yours, Wallace Taylor.

Osaka, May 8, 1883.
Rec'd June [illegible]

May 28/83.

Osaka. Japan.

Rev N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.,

My Dear Sir, — I write to make a single statement in regard to the estimates sent in with the reference to Mission Medical, for next year. You will be surprised at its large amount & very likely also at the general tone of the resolution. I simply wish to state my position in regard to it. I sent in no estimate to the finance committee for Mission Medical. Feeling that since it was not granted last year, that the Prudential committee concluded it best to drop that item. And so expressed myself to Mr. Greene when he consulted with me in regard to the matter. But he thought not, & said he would present a resolution, which he did, & asked me to make estimates, I replied that if estimates were made they ought to be about what they had been here to fore, viz. $25 for single persons & $50 for a family. The resolution was just taken up when I had to leave, & the items filled up after I came away.

The Mission Medical of Kobe Kioto & Osaka, are in arrears about $300, this has been accumulating gradually for several years mostly at Kobe, I felt that this should be asked for & the account squared for it stands against my special account, Had this been asked for I felt it would be granted, but I was not in favor of asking for a larger amount.

Respectfully Yours
Wallace Taylor.

Rec'd June 25

Medical
Extract

Osaka. Japan. Oct. 2nd/83

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

My Dear Sir. You expressed a desire some time since, that I should give my views in regard to missionary Ill-health, its cause & the remedy, more fully as soon as possible. I herewith send you a pamphlet, containing the substance of my views on that point. What I send is a reprint from the (Tokiyo) Chrysanthemum, & is the substance of what was read at the Missionary Conference, held in Osaka in Apr. last. I also send three other copies, which you are at liberty to hand to other parties, if you see proper to do so.

There are several other points in regard to the work here that I wish to write about, but I am too busily kept at my regular work to find time to do so. I wish however you would send me out a good work on architecture & house-building what they had been heretofore, viz. $25 for single persons & $50 for a family. The resolution was just taken up when I had to leave, & the items filled up after I came away.

The Mission Medical of Kobe Kioto & Osaka, are in arrears about $300, this has been accumulating gradually for several years mostly at Kobe. I felt that this should be asked for & the account squared for it stands against my special account. Had this been asked for I felt it would be granted, but I was not in favor of asking for a larger amount.

Respectfully Yours
Wallace Taylor.

May 23, 1888.

Rec'd June 25

[illegible]

Osaka. Japan. Oct. 2nd/83

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

My Dear Sir. You expressed a desire some time since, that I should give my views in regard to missionary Ill-health, its cause & the remedy, more fully as soon as possible. I herewith send you a pamphlet, containing the substance of my views on that point. What I send is a reprint from the (Tokiyo) Chrysanthemum, & is the substance of what was read at the Missionary Conference, held in Osaka in Apr. last. I also send three other copies, which you are at liberty to hand to other parties, if you see proper to do so.

There are several other points in regard to the work here that I wish to write about, but I am too busily kept at my regular work to find time to do so. I wish however you would send me out a good work on architecture & house-building

since being placed on the building committee I feel the necessity of hav
some good work of the kind to refer
occasionally.

Very truly Yours,
Wallace Taylor.

Peoria, Oct. 2. 1883.
Rec'd Oct. 3d.

Osaka, Japan. Nov. 20/83

Rev. N. G. Clark.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir. — Sometime since I wrote my Mother requesting her to send to you $100 to be used to purchase books for the Class to graduate next June from the training (Theolg.) School in Kyoto. Telling her if she would do so, I would give $50. She has written me promising to do so, asking how to send it. I give her directions by this mail to send to Boston.

When this contribution comes in, you will please add $50 to it (for the same purpose) & charge to my acct. If she does not forward it to you, I shall choose to use my contributions to the cause in some other way.

Respectfully Yours,
Wallace Taylor.

Rec'd Dec. 20.

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Osaka, Japan. Nov. 15/83

Rev. N. G. Clark.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir. — Your letter of Sept. 5th reached me some days ago. Your suggestion that I have made the best possible argument in favor of the trying climate of Japan, is somewhat amusing. Probably it may appear so in the brief letter I wrote you, but you will see where I place the trying nature of Missionary work in Japan, when you read my essay. Several of which I have sent you, & trust they may safely reach you. In that essay I distinctly state that the climate of Japan cannot be made to account for Missionary ill-health, & give my reasons.

I had no intention of making charges against the officers of the A.B.C.F.M. at Boston. I simply wished to state clearly & strongly my views. But being somewhat warmed up with the subject at that time. I may have stated my views more in the form of a charge than I had any idea of. Such was not my thought & purpose, whatever form they may have been stated in. I now request you to please look at it in the light herein stated. But if my statements are to be looked at as charges I think you will find them no stronger against the A.B.C.F.M., than against many other ~~(missions)~~ Boards, unless it be in one or two particulars.

I note also what you say in a letter to Secr. & Treas. Jencks in regard to Miss Brown & Searle, that they are to be taken good care of. I have talked with both of these ladies. They know pretty well my views in regard to work & health. They are both ladies ~~of~~ that give good promise of usefulness in the future. I said all I felt I could say wisely to keep Miss Brown out of the school for two years at least. Ladies coming out to engage in work in our school should not enter the school under two years, nor take up responsible work under three years. Under such an arrangement as this they will be placed in the best possible conditions for securing success in their work & maintaining health. To fail in health within five years is to fail in success to a very large extent. But the ladies sent out to work in our Girl's school in the Japan Mission, are sent out to enter those schools as soon as they reach their destination & to take up work as soon as possible. Hence by the Board & the mission they are placed in the most unfavorable circumstances possible, both as to maintaining health & securing the largest & best results. Those ladies are sent out & set to work (allowed if you prefer) under such circumstances as precludes the possibility of us taking care of them. Their failure in health is already secured so far as faulty Board & mission regulations can secure it. If they escape this failure it will simply be their good fortune; not because they are now physically strong, or because there is any great probability that they will so care for their health as to maintain it. Sending them out as you do & then requesting us to take good care of them appears very much to me, as though I should order my child to keep his feet dry & then dump him into the midst of a stream. When you send your recruits out, especially the ladies for the Girls' School, with the understanding that they are not to reside in the school for the first two years, & not to take up responsible work for three years, the mission will only too gladly comply with these conditions. But the commencement to reform must be made in Boston. Then we can take such care of them on the field as we ought. I have no doubt that these ladies came out with charges enough not to over work & to take good care of their health. But what does it amount to, sent out as they are it passes as a jest. In my opinion the Board has not taken due precaution to secure these ladies' health, however much they may have been charge not to over work. They have been dumped into to the stream & work they will. Nothing short of a corporal's guard & the strictest military discipline will prevent it, & this the mission cannot furnish.

The question has been asked me, and quite probably may occur to you, "what should be done then in case one (or more) of the ladies engaged in the schools fails & there is no one but a fresh recruit to take her place?" Do just what I have advocated, by no means put a new missionary in the school or in any other position till he has had ample time to prepare for it, & so prepared as to do the work without an undue amount of nervous strain & anxiety. Bridge over the chasm as best you (we) can with native helpers till the new ~~helper~~ missionary is qualified for his (her) work. In my judgment the work, the school (if school it be) had much better be closed for a time than that a new missionary should enter it before he is ready to do the work. It is only attended with loss to put (to allow) a new man to soon to enter upon his work.

The Kobe school has been crippled for the last five years, (& for how many more year she will continue to be crippled is not for me to say,) because those who must do the work & take charge of the school were sent out (allowed) to take up that work, not being prepared to meet it. So also the Kiyo school suffers now greatly from the same cause, & the school in Osaka.

You say we need scarcely expect more men in the future, (I take this to mean that we need not expect more in number, but yet that our numbers will be kept up by recruits.) I think we have numbers enough, if we only distribute our forces wisely, & labor to develop a native ministry. One man in Kobe with the Sci. & Theo. Two men in Osaka, one to superintend the city work, & one to superintend the outstation work. And in addition if the ~~[illegible]~~ paper is kept here one for the ~~[illegible]~~ Paper, & while medical work is carried out a medical ma in all four. At the most I see no need (necessity) for more than four men in Kioto, and two in the western end of the empire (Okayama, or further west) & if a medical man is to be along with them, three. And in addition to this there should always be one man on the ground studying the language & getting ready for work. I should suggest that that man stay at Kobe till he is called to a work. We may at least expect one man off on furlough, if not frequently two. On one account I am glad that De-Forest & Atkinson went home. It has tataken them out of their old churches, (which I had often advised each of them to turn over to native pastors.) And now these churches are so well supplied with native Pastors that they cannot get back into them if they tried. And I hope they may have the good sense not to try. Both of these churches have prospered better under native pastors than they ever did or even could under the charge of a missionary. A missionary cannot become a pastor to these people as one of their own number can. Yet these two churches have been so fortunate as to be cared for by exceptionally good men. We cannot expect to place such able (native) pastors in all the churches. Mr. DeForest's breaking down was a piece of pure wantonness. There was no excuse for it whatever. He had a good working use of the language, much better than many of the rest of us, & could have done a good work by being contented to work moderately. But this he wouldn't do, he fussed, & fretted, & worried in the First Osaka church (both in & out of it) till fret & worry became his habitual state, & fail in health he must as the result of his own folly. I am sorry he is coming back before being fully recovered. I fear he has failed to gain wisdom by his experience. In any case it is doubtful policy. He should have been sent to Germany for at least a year, or till fully recovered.

Your suggestion in regard to increasing the native ministry will meet a hearty response in the mission. It is what we are striving for, but it is hard to attain. It requires time. We have some good men there now. But it takes time to make them. The men on whom we have spent the most time & money (money in the way of giving an education) are the men who give altogether the best satisfaction. The men who are now standing in their places & doing satisfactorily, & giving promise by what they have accomplished of large success in the future are all men of this character, except one I might possibly say. In looking over our experience as a mission I should say it did not pay to put ill qualified men in the work in responsible positions. These people are not ignorant (a very large number of them are not) & it requires a pretty well qualified man to win them & feed them. And taking a man recently converted from heathenism (say a Christian of two or three years) & put him out as an evangelist ~~or~~ over a church & he is apt to play out. He is not sufficiently established in doctrine & character to stand in his place & succeed. I should say that such a man will fail, - he "sours" as we sometimes says, & when he sours, he sons & others with him. I should most decidedly say that our experience teaches us that there are very few men indeed in Japan that you can take up & put into the work with a probability of success sufficiently great to warrant the course, without years of training. What these people most need as Dr. Maclay # has so well said is "to be steadied". And to steady them so as to be good workers requires time. I should say we have been too fast in putting men in the ministry, & in as evangelists. The four ordained pastors who are now out of the work, & whose usefulness has been small & discouraging (though one of these men is now again partially in the work as an evangelist) goes to show that we have been too fast. I have refused to vote for men to be put into the work because they were not grounded in doctrine & character, they were not "steadied", the prospect of success did not appear to me to justify the measure, though they were anxious to enter the work & we much needed the men. But we had better wait a little while, till we can get more promising men, & let the work stand for a time if it must. We make better success in the end. Again it is not wise to put a young man who has not had years of training in this work. And if you take up a man of some years, he has a family or so many relatives hanging on to him that you must support a troupe to get him. It is remarkable how many of such persons have a burning zeal for the work. And to pay him large wages, you increase the salary of pastors above the ability of churches to pay, & this throws hindrances in the way of the work. As our church has become older we may reasonably expect more young men of greater & longer christian training & experience to come into our schools. Our graduates from the training school will be better men, in this sense, & we shall have more of them. But we cannot expect all the men who graduate from our training school to enter the ministry. For years to come Kiyoto will fail to supply the [illegible] academy.

demand, & there will be a scarcity of workers for years to come.

While we can claim some marked success (with many failures) & promise of still greater success in the near future, in securing male helpers, we cannot say so much for the female helpers. While there are several women who give considerable aid to the ladies whose helpers they are, there is not, nor has not yet been, to my knowledge one independent reliable bible woman. I am aware that some of the missionary ladies may desire to make a different statement. But none will welcome & be rejoiced to see an independent & reliable bible woman more than I. They must all be petted & helped in their work, — set at work, kept going, continually be told how & what to do. And our twelve or ~~nearly~~ two at least ten years of work has failed to produce a reliable & independent woman helper, I hope for better success in the future. For we need women helpers as well as male helpers. And while good helpers are so scarce & so much needed we must strive to make each christian & new convert a missionary to his own people as far as possible. But while many can scarce stand alone, it is a labor of patience to try it.

In this connection I should like to say something in regard to the Girls' schools of the mission. I do not think they are as effective as they ought to be. They are defective in that they need to be graded. Three mission Girls' schools, so near together as Kobe, Kioyoto & Osaka, & yet all three almost of the same grade. Osaka school it is true is not a pure Mission school, in that it is not under the full control of the mission, & it is a grade lower than either the Kobe or Kiyoto Girls School. But it is not the wise & most economical distribution of our lady missionary force, to have these schools so near together of the same grade. I have been urging this matter on the mission & aggitating it with the ladies engaged in these schools for the last two or three years but as yet have made but little headway.

The plan that I have advocated is something like this. To make the course in each school four years, that the course in Kiyoto & Osaka be made more primary than at present, & of about the same grade; while the Kobe school be made a school of a higher grade. The course of the Kobe Girls School, for the first two years to be about the same as the last two years at Kiyoto & Osaka, & the last two years an advanced course. The course at Kobe now embraces some six years, the last two years being in a measure beyond the Osaka school, but only partially beyond the Kiyoto school. The tendency of the Kobe school is to grow too large. It is larger than the ladies in charge can well manage & teach. I do not consider it wise for either our boys or our girls schools to become too large but especially the girls school. If the school is too large the teachers cannot have that strong personal influence, religious & Christian in molding the character of the girls in the school that they ought. It is too heavy a work for them. This with other reasons

This has already been asked for & more will soon be asked for ~~[illegible]~~ again for the same purpose — to enlarge

leads me to strongly favor limiting the size of our Girls schools. They are now hampered at Kobe for room & say they must have a grant to enlarge the buildings. In my judgement it is as large as it ought to be, or can wisely be made. Something might be wisely granted in improving what there is already there. We cannot depend upon the community to mold the character of the girls in the school, nor to assist much in doing it. We are yet in a heathen country & this molding influence in heart & character must be chiefly done in the schools.

Take the scholars in the first two years away from the Kobe school, & the building will accommodate the rest, & the ~~[illegible]~~ labor of conducting the school, arduous as it is, will be lessened. And the girls who ~~ch~~ are hanging on in the schools of Osaka & Kioyoto (yet only partially in classes) to get a little better education can go to Kobe, & these receive well, what they are now but partially receiving. In this way the work can be better & more thoroughly done, with less force, & with a wiser & more economic use of the force on hand.

Those ~~in~~ interested in these schools acknowledge this to be a wiser plan not only for the present but especially for the future. The ladies in the schools, when I come to talk to them, accept the plan as good in theory, but lack the business grasp of mind to consent to carry it out. The chief objection is this, the ladies in Kiyoto & Osaka, especially in Osaka, say it will take away their best scholars, those they are attached to & those that give character to the school & aid in molding those younger in the school. But I tell them ~~se~~ these same girls will come back to them, most probably after two years, much better qualified than they under the circumstances can make them, so far as they need them as teachers & assistants. But if not, the girls are being educated to go out to influence & do good among their own people, & not to be hanging on in the school & being supported by doing little or nothing year after year as many of them are. Why there are some of these girls that have been hanging on in the schools for six, eight & one or two for ten years.

they should be shoved off to make room for others that will be more efficient. It isn't in Japan as it is in China & India, no one is ostracized for being a Christian. But places & positions are open for them if they will only enter them. The difficulty is some of these girls have been so far Europeanized that Japanese life is a little distasteful to them. It is pleasanter for them in the school, the ladies in the school are attached to them. Hence they stay. The objection met in Kobe is that many of the Christians send their daughters to the school as day-scholars. They are bright promising young girls (some of them almost babies of six, eight & ten) & if the scholars of the first two years are taken from them, they lose in a measure the prospect of having them in the future. Well suppose they do, but it isn't here as in many other fields, that you must make a bid for scholars. They appear to be coming & will come in the future faster & more than the three mission Girls schools of our Mission can receive & care for them. You must strike a limit some place.

the Board cannot build & enlarge their Girls schools so as to educate all the daughters of their native Christians. I am in favor of making a limit to our Girls schools, & grade them, making them more thorough & effective. Then the Christians will soon begin to make provisions themselves for the fuller & better christian education of their daughters. Besides the schools in Japan (for boys & girls) are quite good, not Christian of course. Our Girls schools should not only give a higher & a better education than the native schools, but they should be superior to them in every respect so far as they go. In the Kobe school this is so, I could scarcely say so much for some of our other schools. Though the Kioto Girls school was all that you could expect of it while Miss Starkweather had charge of it. Not only are the Girls' schools of our mission full, but here in Osaka, there is an Episcopal Girls school, an English Church Girls school, a Cumberland Presbyterian Girls school starting, & a

Presbyterian Girls School soon to be started. Those in operation are full & asking for more room, & those to be started will have more applicants than they can care for, without doubt. Another objection urged is that the manner of conducting the schools is somewhat different, & that the girls sent from one school to the other will criticise & speak disparagingly of the others.

All these objections appear to me to be of self-interest, & comparatively of little weight. At least they ~~are~~ would be temporary & could be very much overcome. While the benefits that would result from some such a course are broad, & lasting; securing much more effective work for the force employed. But I am satisfied it will not be done by the mission, because some of the ladies at present in the schools, feel so strongly against it. Dr. Gordon looks at the matter in some respects even more strongly than I do. He is even willing to let the Kiyoto Girls School drop for a year or two that it may be started on a lower grade, to meet the plan herein stated.

The only immediate & wise solution

that I see in the case is for the Board at Boston to take this matter in hand, if they see best, & tell the mission & the ladies in the school what they deem best to be done under the circumstances. You see I believe in a central power, even though it does press one pretty hard at times.

One matter further, - in regard to house building. You know my views on this subject I fancy, viz. that I am in favor of building good substantial (not elegant) houses.

Houses in this country can be built in three substantial ways. (1) of solid Kabe (mud) walls, (2) with a hollow wall, plastered inside & ceiling, with tile outside & plastered with cement (only), or (3) plastered inside & ceiling & weather boarded outside & painted. In each of these three methods there is a frame work put up. Brick is too expensive. Now there is just this difference between a substantially build house &

a poorly build house. The poorly build house you must repair every year, greatly to your anoyance & loss of time & superintending it, & with considerable of pecuniary expense. And against five, six, or eight years it has cost as much or more than a good substantial house would in the same time. A good substantial house will cost from $300 & $500 more than the poor house, require less repair, much less anoyance & loss of time, & during six, eight or ten years will cost no more than a poorly built house, yes cost even less. For example the house I am living in has been built for 12 yrs. It has cost scarcely any thing for repairs yet. & I have endeavored to make the addition as substantial as the old part. The Mission will put down the estimate for a house two, three or possibly five hundred dollars less than what will build a substantial house. The Board commends them for it. And the result is a poorly built house ~~in the end~~. There is but one possibly two substantially built houses in the Japan Mission, that is the one we live in & Mr. Greene's. Hence for these reasons I am in favor of good substantial houses, as the wisest economy of the missionary's time & the Board's means, while at the same time the houses are more comfortable.

Again there is not a comfortable house in the mission for all seasons in this climate. We should build for summer not for winter. Our winters here are mild. What we need is a house moddled after a southern plantation house, not a New England cottage, with high deep verandas on the South & west & with wide halls. The Jencks house is the best adapted to this climate of any house in the Mission. (I did not build a new house I simply put an addition to one, & did the best I could under the circumstances.) The Jenckses don't find it necessary to run off to the mountains for two or three months or more during the summer. Neither would other members of the mission if their houses were properly adapted to the climate. With properly built houses a month or six weeks vacation would be ample for all except on special occasions.

Again a house in this country should be all hard finished inside. No papered walls should be alowed. Papered walls & ceilings are only niduses for mould in this climate. And yet every returned missionary must bring back a box or so of beautiful wall paper to make their house look nice but unhealthful. One thing argued in favor of papered ceilings is that a plastered ceiling cannot be made to hold. But it can, if the mission will vote the additional means & the Board grant it, & that too with but very little extra expense. The ceiling~~s~~ in the old part of our house ~~are~~ is plaster, it has not fallen nor is there any indications of it. & I believe the ceiling of the new part will hold fully as well. Furnaces are an additional

(unnecessary)
useless expenses in this climate.
A building committee can be of much
use to a Mission by their accumulated
experience, but it has come rather late
in our ~~Mission~~, after most of the build-
ings are up. I am in favor of the Mis-
sion & the Board making some general
regulations in regard to building hous-
es, such as I have mentioned above

and still ~~there~~ will be left sufficient
liberty to gratify individual desires

We may as well use our combined
accumulated experience wisely as not.
As to the kind of a house I should say, a
double wall, hard finish inside &
(first) tile & cement outside ~~or~~ (second,
weatherboard & paint.

In regard to the Medical Depart-
ment of the Doshisha at Kyoto, I most
heartily agree with what you expressed in a recent
letter to the mission. I have never favored
the scheme. When the subject was up for con-
sideration last mission Meeting I expressed
my opinion briefly, & refused to vote on
it. I did not wish to oppose it strongly
because several of the members of the
mission, those most interested, so strong-

ly favored it. I don't believe it to be the duty of the Mission nor of the Board to build up an University in Japan, it is out-side of their legitimate function. Further I should not consider it well to use means (either from U.S. or Eng.) for this purpose whether given ostensibly for Mission purposes or not. When such an institution grows up instituted & carried on by the people themselves it will be soon enough. Every addition to the work in Kiyoto whether in the way of enlarging the work there, putting in more men, or putting up showy expensive buildings, defers the day when the work can be turned over to native control & increases the difficulties in the present complicated case. The native trustees are quiet now, & appear to be ready to be instructed & advised, and well they can afford to be. But it is not thoroughly Japanese. They can well afford to receive advice & be directed when it pays so well in having so much money put into the institution that they are told will in time become their own. The work in Kiyoto now is about as large as I am in favor of seeing it become while it remains a missionary enterprise. To push it much further is to push it beyond judicious missionary effort & it becomes an exotic plant.

Further a medical department is not needed in Kiyoto. There is no call for it whatever beyon the desire of a few men immediately connected with & interested in the enterprise. As to the help that will come from native sources, as I stated at Mission meeting last May. I do not believe $1000 dollars can be raised for the purpose. The country is now over run with medical schools. There is not a Ken in the Empire that does not have a medical school & several of them have several "

These schools furnish a pretty good medical education. And the Imperial Medical school at Tokiyo furnishes a very much better education than the proposed medical department in Kyoto can afford, or any man interested in the enterprise is able to give. The medical school at Kyoto, if established at all, ought to be able to compete with the best native schools; If it cannot do this it had better not be brought into existence. This it can not do either in means or men. For it requires means (large means too) to equip & furnish a good medical school in all its departments; & men of special training. And ~~even~~ when an effort must be put forth to compete with native enterprise & ability in such a line, it outside of legitamate Missionary effort. Missionary effort is not needed. I am opposed to the measure theoretically & practically, as unnecessary & unwise in connection with our Missionary effort. The Natives (the Japanese Government) have done & are doing this work, & there is not the remotest call for missionary or benevolent effort out side of missionary circles to contribute means in that channel. Were it in China, India, Syria, &c, where there is no effort or scarcely any effort on the part of either the people or the government to establish & carry on such an institution, the case would be different. There I should favor it, but in Japan I do not.

This letter is rather long. Probably largely useless, for others write largely on mission matters & better than I can, for they have the time at command to write leisurely, at least during the summer. I have laid aside my work to give the opinions herein expressed. They are for your consideration so far as you deem best.

Very truly Yours,
Wallace Taylor.

Rev. Wallace Taylor.
Osaka, Nov. 15, 1883.
Rec'd Dec. 20.

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Feb. 16/84

Osaka. Japan.

Rev. N. G. Clark,
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.,

My Dear Sir, — I wrote you some weeks ago expressing my views in regard to the proposed Medical school in Kiyoto. I wrote then because I had voted in the negative on all the resolutions presented at the Mission meeting held in Osaka, (during the last week of Dec. '84,) in regard to the school, & had requested that my vote be recorded & forwarded to Boston; but I learned after that it was not recorded, & that the resolutions then passed were forwarded to Boston as ~~the~~ unanimous wish of the mission, & hence I considered that you ought to know at least that there was one dissenting voice, & what the reasons for thus dissension was. Two days ago I was asked to send my views to Rev. J. D. Davis, Kiyoto, for he was going to write out the views of the mission & forward them

Rev. Wallace Taylor.

to Boston. I declined, saying that Mr. Davis would not send my views even though I should write them out. Hence as the views of the mission are to be sent I take the liberty to write out my own.

The question of the union plan proposed I presume is the point now to be settled. To have a union plan the Japan Mission must be agreed & also other missions working in Japan, as well as the Boards they represent. I cannot speak for all the missions working in Japan, but I know the minds of some of the men here, whatever view their Boards may take. Dr. Hepburn & Mr. Knox, of the Presbyterian ~~Board~~ Mission Yokohama are strongly opposed to it. And are indignant because their views are & have been misrepresented in the States. They are opposed to it because as they say, there is no call for Missionary bodies to take up such work, - the government is doing that work well, & betbut than missionary effort can do it.

Rev. Alexander of the Presbyterian Mission, Osaka, is opposed to it because outside of the means required to run such an institution, it requires responsibility & outlay of time & strength which must be taken from direct missionary effort & put into superfluous channels; & missionary effort as he well says, cannot afford to do so.

Dr. Laning of the Episcopal mission opposes it because it will produce friction & disturbance, if not between the different missions, between the native christians of the missions. And any one acquainted with Japanese character well knows how true this will prove to be. There has been & is now wire pulling & scheming enough to often make it unpleasant at Kyoto when only the churches connected with the A.B.C.F.M. are interested, & what will it be when the churches of all the missionary bodies represented in Japan come to be interested? None

& to have any thing to do with it. this objection would loom up with alarming proportions. Hence so far as I know the missions working in Japan will not enter into this ~~thing~~ project with any thing like unanimity, whatever ~~the~~ their Boards at home may do.

The more I consider this matter the more I disapprove of it. Hence I write additional reasons why the A.B.C.F.M. should not enter into this thing. All of which are based on this one fact that any such enterprise is virtually superfluous and not at all necessary for the success of missionary effort in Japan. No one can claim that the means necessary to inaugurate & carry on this medical project, & the outlay of ~~time~~ missionary time & effort in this line can bring in as great returns for the cause of Christ in Japan as if expended in the direct line of missionary effort. Then why take the hardest & least paying plan in the missionary efforts that are carried on here? The same amoun of means & missionary labor put forth in direct missionary lines will bring in ten or twenty times the results for the cause. Again if the Japanese government were conscientiously & honestly doing as much to advance the cause of Christianity in Japan as they are doing to advance Medical science, no Missionary board would think of establishing a Mission ~~[illegible]~~ in Japan, their contributors would not support them. Nor do I believe that the contributors to the American Board would now support the Board in establishing & carrying on a Medical institution in Japan if they were correctly informed of the state of Medical Matters in Japan. There is no Christian medical school in the U.S. so far as I know. The Home Board would be just as justifiable in establishing & carrying on a Medical school in the States, in my opinion, as the Foreign Board in doing the same thing in Ja pan. And would the contributors of the Home Board sustain them in such an effort? You can answer this better than I can. Then should not the contributors of the Foreign Board be called on to do as a missionary enterprise in a foreign land what they would not do in their own country?

When Missionary Boards begin to inaugurate & carry on enterprises in any country that necessitates their competing with the efforts of the government & the people of that country, such effort is no longer missionary. Why within a radius of 25 miles taken Osaka as a center there are no less than 6 Medical schools. Three of these with ~~staffs~~ corps of from 8 to 12 teachers, a course of study of from 4 to 6 years, & empowered to confer the degree of M.D. And the other three schools, Ken Medical schools, supported by the Kens, with a course of equal length, but with a smaller corps of teachers, and besides these there are a large number of private medical schools. And into this nest of medical schools the A.B.C.F.M. ~~pro~~ contemplates establishing another medical institution as a branch of their missionary effort: Why? because it is needed; or because ~~their~~ success of their missionary effort in Japan demands it?

To one acquainted with the part the government is taking to advance medical science & turn out qualified medical men in Japan, the course the majority of the members of the Japan mission are pursuing, & the measures they are advocating are utterly unintelligable. And I am persuaded that the Prudential committee are ~~not~~ honestly informed as the condition of medical matters in Japan or they would not entertain the thought. Take for example the statement made in the Missionary Herald for January, page 2. This conveys a false impression, & anyone acquainted with the condition of medical affairs in Japan would but laugh at it. It presents but one side, & leaves ~~the~~ impression on those who are not informed, & have no other means of information, that the government is doing nothing or next to nothing for medical science. Place side by side with the statement, that the general government has 8 medical schools with from 6 to 12 instructors each with a course of from 4 to 6 years, & that for the next two years, including this they expect to turn out 25 M.D.s each, each year or 200 M.D.s. per year that for the next two succeeding years they expect to turn out 50 each, or 400 each year,) that the government stands ready to establish as many of these schools as ~~the~~ are needed, & besides this that there are a large number of Ken schools. When this is done & not till then will the Herald have placed a correct statement before its contributors

and six years hence, against the medical department of Doshisha get it well under way, that will be the condition of medical matters in Japan.

of the A.B.C.F.M.? And when this is done how will the money flow in for this proposed medical school? ~~Considering the present~~. Considering the call & the need in other lands, China, India, Syria, Africa &c, where the government is doing nothing for medical science or to furnish the people with reasonable good physicians, Japan can well be passed by. These are not hasty penned ideas. I presented the same view at the conference two years ago in Osaka, See the proceedings of the conference page 322. & for Dr. Hepburn's views, essentially the same, page 321. & Dr. Palm's views not materially different page 317 & on.

I see I am omitting to say that the statement in the Herald above referred to is within the bounds of truth so far as it goes, but that such a one sided statement conveys a false impression. There are less than 300 men in Japan with the degree of M.D. at present, but fully one-half of the practising doctors in Japan practice mostly the western system of Medicine, but with the most of them it is only somewhat more dangerous than the old Compo system. Yet there are a large number of very creditable practitioners who do not hold the degree of M.D.

Dr. Scudder is very anxious that I should write you expressing my views of his future work, hence I do so. Since coming to Japan & seeing the condition of Medical matters here his mind is much changed as to what he would prefer to do, & the field he would choose for his life's work, especially since talking with Mr. Knox of Tokiyo, Mr. Loomis & Dr. Hepburn of Yokohama, & especially since he had an interview with Miss Shaw in Osaka, who was nurse in Dr. Palm's hospital in Nigata, & who ~~was~~ is well acquainted with Dr. Palm's views of Medical work in Japan. Dr. Palm regarded his Medical work in Nigata when he left for home as entirely superfluous.

that the day of agressive medical work in Japan had gone by. Hence in looking forward to his life's work & in view of preparation for that work in getting the language, he feels very strongly that he would prefer to go to a field where medical work is really needed, & where his medical work will all be real missionary work. He dislikes the idea of going to Niigata when from the first his medical work will be superfluous ~~to be~~ & where within five, eight or ten years his medical work must be largely in competition with the hospital there & the native doctors of the place & country around. In other words the idea of being a doctor for missionaries only is not pleasant to him. I appreciate his views & feelings on this point. I neither advise him one way or another, telling him only that knowing the Japan field as I do, that were I coming for the first time to begin a life's work I should pass by Japan as a field for medical ~~field~~ work. The only regret that I should have in his going on to Corea to open a new work there, would be leaving the missionaries who are in Niigata without a European

medical advisor in case of need,
But missionaries in other fields get along without having a doctor at their elbow, as all the missionaries of the Japan Mission feel they must have, I rather admire Dr. Scudder's position in this matter & his wish. He has the true stuff in him for a true missionary. Mrs. Cary I understand has solved the problem, by proposing to send Dr. Scudder & his sister on to Corea, & call Dr. Berry back to Japan to go to Niigata.

Dr. Scudder also says the men in Kiyoto, excepting Dr. Gordon, all take such extr~~eme~~ views in favor of Japan as medical field that he has no satisfaction in conferring with them. This is one of the defects of many men in our mission, to them there is but one mission field & that is Japan. It is not probable that another man in the mission talks to Dr. Scudder as I have. And yet there are many missionaries in Japan, members of other missions that hold essentially the same view that I do on this point.

Very truly yours,

Wallace Taylor

Rev. Wallace Taylor, M.D.
Osaka, Feb. 16, '85.
Rec'd Mar. 18.
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American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

JAPAN.

Osaka, Mar 24/84

Rev. N. G. Clark.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

My Dear Sir, I wrote you some time since that I would use my influence with mother to have her give $100 toward procuring books for the graduating class from the Doshisha next June, I wrote her how to send it & where to send it, She wrote me she had the money in the Bank ready to send, I wish you would inform me whether she ever sent it, or rather whether you ever received it, that I may give ~~[illegible]~~ my part,

For some cause my papers & periodicals come in a very disorderly condition & not at all as I ordered them, In haste

Very truly Yours
Wallace Taylor,

Rev. Wallace Taylor, M.D.

Rec'd April 28

Look up

Osaka, Japan,
June 23rd/84

Rec'd July 18.

Rev. N. G. Clark,
Sect A. B. C. F. M.

My dear Sir. Your kind letter of May 5th, reached me by last mail, informing me that mother had sent you the $100 for the Book fund for the present Theolog. class of Doshisha, who graduate now in a few days.

I wrote you making the inquiry because my mother is an old lady, over 80, & often for months during the winter & spring she is not able to write on account of rheumatism pain & stiffness in her hands. I heard from her two mails ago, the first letter she had been able to write me for many months. I have had the mission treasurer ~~credit the~~ transfer from my acct. $50 for the use of the Book committee in Doshisha.

Very truly yours,

Wallace Taylor.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

JAPAN.

Osaka, June 18/84

Rev. N. G. Clark,
Sec't. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir, — I am just recovering from a mild attack of Typhoid fever, It is about four weeks since I gave up work. Dr. Lanning of the Episcopal Mission kindly gave me his professional attendance. On account of this illness I was unable to attend the annual mission meeting held in Osaka, excepting the last half-day's session, when very little business was transacted.

There therefore goes foward to you among the reports of this meeting some resolutions that I deem it advisable to offer some explanations in regard to.

First in regard to the two resolutions referring to myself, — one for a furlough & the other for permission to return to the States. Neither of these resolutions express my wish. These resolutions were passed by the Mission ignorant of the facts in the case & hence not competent to legislate wisely in the matter. I did not tell any one what was ailing me, my chief reason being that so many are afraid of Typhoid fever, the meeting being held here, & we having a number of guests in the house. Dr. Lanning considered it safe & in this I concurred. The majority of the mission considered I was quite broken down & must go home, Hence the resolution for me & my family to return to the States, embodying the views of the mission was passed, but against my protest.

[illegible]. The resolution for a rest, is a partial compromise to my request, namely for a furlough for a few months next fall or winter. I would have taken such a vacation during either of the last two years, had I had ~~the~~ permission & could I have got away, but I neither had permission nor was I able to leave unless I subjected those in the station to disadvantage. What I wish then is a furlough for a few months next fall or early winter, that I may have relief from the hard work that always comes upon me from early in August & continues till late in June. I have felt that I needed such rest for several years. I should most probably go to Shanghae, & then go down the coast a few hundred miles, stopping at the various ports, in most of which places I have some acquaintances, seeing their work, &c, & then returning. I should expect to be absent some two or three months. Mrs. Taylor would probably accompany me part of the way. I do not feel able to meet the expense of the vacation. This is my wish which I lay before you. As it regards returning to the States, we had not contemplated a return before two years from last spring, on account of the tender age of our older children. If any thing occurs to make an earlier return desirable, it can be provided for at the time.

The *Second* set of resolutions that I wish to offer an explanation in regard to & to give my objections against ~~them~~, are ~~those~~ two which refer to "a single ~~person~~ man or a station drawing out his (or their) medical appropriation to be used as he sees proper", & in regard to "Mr. Atkinson being allowed $30 to meet special medical expenses." Both these resolutions I consider reflect on & censure myself, though I am not sure ~~the~~ mission so intended them. For if the ~~medical~~ mission doctor was a fair man to deal with, why should any individual wish to withdraw his (or their) medical appropriations for cannot he (or they) now call as his medical advisor whom he may elect & have the expense met from the general medical funds? And again if the mission doctor was a just & reasonable man why should Mr. Atkinson need to have his case brought before the mission? Had I been able to attend the ~~meetings~~ sessions of the meeting, these resolutions, I am disposed to think, would not have been passed in the form they were.

Both these resolutions, I learn, have virtually the same author, & the second resolution, viz. "to pay from the mission medical appropriation $30 to meet Mr. Atkinson's special medical expenses", I regard as father to the first, namely "the privilege of any individual or station to draw prorata from the general mission medical appropriation to use at his (or their) discretion. (These quotations are from memory, I having heard the resolutions read once.) Hence I offer what I have to say on these resolutions as though they were one. They both arose from some dissatisfaction on the part of Mr. Atkinson. That you may be able to judge intelligently in the case, I lay before you a brief statement of facts on the subject.

When Mr. & Mrs. Atkinson were on their way, returning from ~~Europe~~ England, Mrs. Atkinson was taken ill, & was treated by the surgeon on board the vessel. She was still suffering when they arrived at Kobe. I was called in to attend her, & from the nature of the case I suspected there was trouble in the right kidney or ureter. I subjected a specimen of urine to chemical & microscopical examination, & confirmed my suspicions. At that time I was unable to say whether I had a case of pyelitis (inflammation of the pelvis of the kidney) or a renal calculi to deal with. The patient was immediately put on tonic treatment, with a mild diuretic ~~&~~ an occasional cathartic), & she was also given full directions what to do when paroxysms of pain came on. These paroxysms of pain, nausea, vomiting, &c, kept up at irregular intervals for a month or six weeks, & of course became tedious to the patient. She always recovered from these paroxysms after a few hours of suffering, occasionally they lasted a day or more. In the mean time repeated examination of the urinary secretions was made, & from the character of the paroxysms of pain, I saw I had a case of renal calculi to deal with. The patient was simply told she had "kidney trouble". Being 20 miles away, I only visited the patient regularly once a week when I went to the Hiogo dispensary, but I offered to go at any time, if called by telegram, & it so happened that I never saw the patient in one of her paroxysms of distress. At one time when suffering from a paroxysm of distress, the physician's directions were neglected, as they had often been before, and a dose of "patent nostrum" so called "Warner's Kidney Cure", that happened to be in the house was taken. The patient recovered from this paroxysm just as she had the previous ones, but strange to say this recovery was at once attributed to the "patent nostrum" clandestinly taken, while all the previous~~ly~~ recoveries ~~at~~ passed out of mind. When I next visited the patient I was asked if I had any objection to her taking "Warners Kidney cure" as she happened to have some of it in the house & had heard it was good for "kidney trouble". I informed her I had objections, that I neither used nor advised "patent nostrums" & that my patients could not take them while I attended on them. The patient however very graciously offered to impart to me some useful information in regard to this celebrated "cure", taken from the advertisements of "good Christian papers" & subscribed to by men in high places & who were well known & would not give their signatures unless "these things were so". Still the doctor very stupidly refused to receive instructions ~~fr~~ on medical topics from such sources, & forbad the patient using the nostrum. Whereupon she said she did not expect I would give my consent, but she wanted to see what I would say, & further said she would not use it without my consent. During the next week another paroxysm of pain came on, & the patient forgetful of her good promises again clandestinely resorted to her "nostrum", neglectful of her directions for treatment at such times. But all at once the pain ceased, & the next day a calculus was voided. I was informed of the fact, & requested the parties to keep the specimen till I came down. The calculus was over 3/4 in. long, & between 3/8 & 1/2 in. thick, & of irregular outline. It was plain to see that this calculus had developed from a nucleus in the ureter & not in the kidney. The patient was distinctly told that if this was the last & only calculus she would have no further trouble, & all she needed was a simple tonic; but that if other calculi were to come away she would suffer paroxysms of distress till they came away, whatever course was pursued. When I called a week later, the patient had been free from pain & was much improved. I expressed the hope that no more calculi were to come away & that she would continue to improve & soon be in the enjoyment of full health again. But judge of my surprise when I was arrogantly told that my "treatment had done no good", but that "Warner's Kidney Cure" had made her well, & she was going to take it". But was further patronizingly asked, that "if the remedy then taken should not prove beneficial whether she could again call me?" I gave an evasive answer, but recollect~~ed~~ing that for three or four months of each year for three years, I had risen, eaten my breakfast alone & gone to take the 6 o'clock train, during fall & winter, that I might give this lady treatment. I could but feel that this was a

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cold & unmerited piece of ingratitude, I made no reply whatever, talked a few minutes, took my hat, bid the patient good-bye & left the house; considering the case unceremoniously taken out of my hands. Other than what is here recorded, there has not an unpleasant word passed between the parties.

Sometime after this I was informed that Mr. Atkinson proposed drawing from the Mission Medical appropriation to meet the expense of his "Warner's Kidney cure" obtained after Mrs. Atkinson was in all respects well. I informed the treasurer that I could endorse no such bill, & that if Mr. Atkinson wanted such irregular expenses met, he must appeal to the Mission or the Board. My objections were these, (first) that the so called remedy, while it might have a popular reputation, is not acknowledged by any competent & ~~respectable~~ creditable authority to possess any special virtues, & that it is not acknowledged by any pathy or school of medicine as a remedy, & (second) that it was being used for an ailment that had no such existence in ~~the~~ case in hand whatever, & was being taken from fancy simply to gratify an ignorant credulity.

In regard to treatment, that which I gave I hold to have been legitimate & probably as good as could be given under the circumstances; but I deny that the treatment given by the patient to herself had any effect whatever. There is not a single fact to support their claim to the efficacy of this "nostrum". And nothing done either by myself or by the patient to herself, played any part whatever in the sudden cessation of pain & the subsequent expulsion of the calculus, any more than the cawing crow that lives on Mt. Hegon. It was but the completion of nature's effort which I endeavored to guide as easily & carefully as possible to a successful termination.

And now Mr. Atkinson, partially on account of a fancied wrong, & partially I presume to show his displeasure, has the first resolution referred to brought before the mission & passed, & also proposes to withdraw his medical appropriation from the general fund, to be used according to his fancy & is also striving to have the Kobe station join him. But what does he gain, or what profit can come either to himself or the station from such a course? None of them now, or any man in the mission but can call as his medical advisor whom he wishes, & give no offense whatever to the missionary physician. Indeed he would gladly be relieved of all such labor; & what he does in that line is simply as a matter of obligation. He has more than he can well attend to in native lines.

The disadvantages that accrue from such a course as Mr. Atkinson advocates, are many, & may be vital to the individual. What they are, it is not for me here to point out; but in my judgement it abrogates the essential advantages of a ~~medical~~ Mission Medical appropriation; & a Mission Medical appropriation under such regulations had much better not be granted. And, further, is not the expenditures under "Mission Medical" continually under the supervision of the mission treasurer & finance committee?

Besides Mr. Atkinson is in my judgement taking a course he will see the exceedingly bitterness of & regret within a year. I have no feeling against brother Atkinson whatever. I am sorry to see him manifest so bad a spirit & resort to such doubtful expediencies. I should lik him & his estimable wife to know that there is an honorable way, just both to the patient & physician, to obtain counsel if desired; & I stand as ready to aid him or his family now as at any time heretofore, if so requested.

I have always guarded the medical appropriations, both mission & native, with care, & year by year I pay many a bill that I think the finance committee or the contributors to the Board's funds might regard with disfavor, if the item came to their knowledge. The medical work, both mission & native is not to me a source of revenue, but a continued source of expense. And this item of paying out $30 simply to satisfy the whim & ignorant credulity of an individual, when it can be of no possible advantage to the ~~individual~~ person whatever, I consider a ~~sad~~ misuse of missionary ~~means~~ funds & an abuse of the confidence the Board has placed in the mission; and as such I conscientiously resisted it. Moreover I believe the mission placed ~~itself~~ themselves in an awkward dilemma in so voting. They cannot take their action in this matter & go before the Board or the constituency of the Board & attempt to justify their action. Again no educated physician who respects himself or his profession can do otherwise than I did, not only in condemning such useless expenditure of Board's funds, but also in resisting the paying out of missionary funds for "patent nostrums." How would the gifts of the thousands of Christian physicians who contribute to the Board's funds, be affected if they knew that their contributions were being used not only for what they individually & professionally condemn, but ~~is~~ was being used in the most questionable way possible: I fancy their indignation would rise higher & their "contributions fall lower" than by reading any number of the brochure "Missionary Work & its Effects on the worker." Whatever the Secretary's decision on this point may be, or whatever conclusion the Prudential committee may come to, my action in regard to such cases in the future, can only be what they have been in this case, conscientious opposition to the expenditure of missionary funds for any such frivolous purposes.

Here we have a respected brother & sister, whose combined wisdom will not enable them to diagnose the simplest form of renal disorder, proceeding with all the confidence & self-assurance of an educated & experienced practitioner, to make their diagnosis & apply a remedy. "Every man is a consummate quack in his own case." They diagnose a disease that has no existence in the case in hand, & apply a "patent nostrum" to cure it. And because the patient still continues in reasonable health, they extol the remedy & with self-complacency contemplate the wisdom of their course. The Mission stand~~s~~ by & applaud~~s~~, approve~~s~~ the course & vote~~s~~ missionary funds to meet the expense of this paragon, to cater to the credulity & fancy of deluded wisdom. And yet this same Body extol~~s~~ ~~itself~~ themselves on the carefulness with which ~~they~~ husband the Board's funds. "Oh Consistency, thou art a jewel!" What wisdom! What ridiculous absurdity!!

And yet this same Body with their versatility of talent & functions assume to arraign & try their medical practitioner in matters of medical etiquette & polity & condemn his policy & course of action!! —— for in that they approve of this paragon of quackery & vote medical funds to meet the expense thereof, they condemn the policy & course of action of the medical man who refuses to sanction such a farce.

But when it comes to the mission's voting Board's funds to satisfy the credulity & fancy of an individual & thereby indorse his action, while by the same vote they condemn a physician who has endeavored faithfully to discharge his duty, as far as lay in his power, when it comes to this, however much I may respect the Christian character & wisdom & friendship of my fellow laborers, I demand in such cases to be judged by my peers & not by the mission.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Very truly Yours,
Wallace Taylor.

Osaka, June 18. 1887.
Rec'd Aug. 4.

Referred [illegible]

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Mr & Mrs Atkinson

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

JAPAN.

Osaka. Oct 20/84.

Rev. N. G. Clark.

My Dear Sir. Mr. DeForest has requested me to write you a letter in regard to a lady teacher that is asked for Osaka Station. Though I joined with him in starting the circular letter requesting said teacher to be sent, I am in no way enthusiastic over it. If we return to the States in a Year from next spring as we now contemplate, when we return again to Japan we shall be under the necessity of leaving some of our children behind us. Hence I could not assume to assist in supporting a school such a Mr. DeForest proposes for any length of time. And if we remained here longer the tax of $50 for the first scholar & $25 for each additional scholar would most probably be more than I should feel disposed to bear, for the character of the school that we should be able to get up here. Again grounds would have to be secured & a building put up, which would be an additional expense. For the small room now used as a school room, is too small to accommodate all who attend at the present. Besides this room is over my study & office, ~~& would~~ a school of any size would interfere too much with my work. Again I do not think many if any of the Missionaries of the station except those of the Cumberland Presbyterians would join with us. At present they look in another direction for the education of their children. I acknowledge that it is a heavy tax on the mothers in addition to the care of their families in a heathen land, to also become teachers & carry on a school. I also see that such a school does not meet the necessities of the children & that the school is marked with imperfectness. Nor can I yet see my way clear to take my time from my daily pressing work to become a teacher to my children. They will be somewhat behind & the children of theirs are in education when they come to enter school in the States, but I trust that when the time comes they will so much the more improve ~~it~~ the opportunity. One reason assigned for this step is that it will relieve the mothers for more missionary work. This argument has but little force to my mind. Mothers of a family of three or four children or upwards, will find about all their time & strength employed at home, even though they do not teach, & as a matter of fact it is but a small amount of active missionary work that they either can or ought to do. In this mission at least, this is the actual state of affairs, whatever may be said to the contrary.

What I would prefer to see done, & what ~~I~~ it seems to me the Board might see proper to do, rather than send out a lady expressly to teach the children of the missionaries & guarantee her support would be to send out a lady as a Missionary who ~~was~~ came with the understanding that she was to devote half her time, by teaching 2 or 3 hrs. each day, in a school of missionaries' children. I know the members of the Church Missionary Society frequently have a governess ~~ernness~~ furnished them, if the family is large. One such lady as this in a station in Japan it seems to me will meet the necessities of the case, spending half her time in the station school, & half her time in direct missionary work, And the mothers of the station could easily make up the rest. This would not detract so very much from the lady's missionary work for the first three years. As I remarked to Mr. DeForest I should like nothing better than to see Miss Clarkson come out with ~~that~~ understanding, if she felt willing, for in my opinion she is one of the best teachers I have ever met, while at the same time she is an excellent general missionary worker.

Very truly Yours

Wallace Taylor.

Osaka, Oct. 20, 1884.
Rec'd Nov. 17.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

JAPAN.

Osaka. Jan 5/83.

Rev. N. G. Clark.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.,

My Dear Sir, Though I am pushed for time, & begrudge any time that is necissarily taken from the special work I have been engaged in for the last few months, I yet feel it is due me, & especially due you, that I make a few statements in regard to some points in our mission work. But especially on one point, viz. that of a Medical Department attached to the Do Shi Sha & under the care of the mission.

I have never, to my present recollection, written any thing either for or against this measure. But I am decidedly opposed to it as a mission enterprise, & I voted against all the resolutions passed at the mission meeting held in

Osaka, recently. I will briefly state why I am opposed to such an enterprise as a ~~mission~~ part of missionary labor in Japan.

(1.) There is absolutely no call for the establishment of a medical school in Japan. I should as soon think of establishing an additional medical school in the U.S. as in Japan as a part of missionary effort. When we take into consideration what the Japanese Government has done, is now doing, & what it purposes doing in the future for medical science in Japan, it is at once seen that there is no call for missionary effort to expend its energies & burden its shoulders with any such incumbrance. There is now a medical school in almost every Ken in the Empire, (in every Ken so far as my knowledge goes,) the expenses of which are met by the Ken. In addition to this there is now seven Med-

(2)

ical schools under the control of the Mombukiyo (department of education) & are eighteen being established. These medical schools are met in part by the general government & partially by the Fu or Ken in which they are established. These schools are empowered to confer the degree of "M.D." and under the control & supervision of the government. They must have at least three men who have received the degree of M.D. either at the Imperial Medical school in Tokiyo, or in Europe or America, & besides are manned by from 6 to 10 other professor & instructors who have passed a satisfactory examination in the departments in which they teach, & have received their certificate to that effect from the Mombukiyo. The department of education stands ready to establish other medical schools of the same character as fast as they are needed. The courses of instruction in these medical schools embraces from five to six years. These eight schools of medicine includes the German Imperial scholl in Tokiyo, mainned by six well educated Germans. The Japanese government is doing as much or more to foster medical education & medical science in Japan, as for any other branch of education unless it be that of military science. Hence when such is the state of medical education in Japan, & such the attitude of the government, what call is there for missionary effort to compete with the government in this line? When missionary effort begins to compete with a government in any educational line it ceases to be missionary.

(2) If there is money to be given for such educational projects, at the disposal of the Board, why not give it where it is most needed & where it will do the most good, viz. in those countries where the government & people are making no

effort to provide such an education, as in China, India, Syria, Africa, &c,

(3) The argument of the necessity of a Christian Medical school, to educate Christian medical men, that they may not loose their christian character while receiving ~~th~~ their medical education, I regard as a piece of fallacy. It speaks poorly indeed for the christian character of the young men if their christian character cannot stand the test of a few years education in an institution that may be tainted with infidelity. They will meet a much severer test than this when they enter their field of practice. And if they cannot withstand the one they are not likely to stand in the other. Let young men whose Christian character has been well founded go out to the medical schools already established in Japan, & it will be found that they not only can maintain their Christian character, but make headway

against the infidelity at present found in such schools. Witness what the two medical students who went from Osaka to Okayama, one of them my assistant for four years, have done in that school. They have not only maintained their own Christian character, but have won respect & made converts in that very school that is said "to be the hot bed of infidelity & opposition to Christianity".

(4) Missionary effort has enough to do in Japan in her legitimate line of preaching the Gospel & converting souls, without burdening herself with the uncalled for, additional effort of giving her people a medical education.

(5) When the Board votes a sum of money to aid the medical school in Kyoto, which is to be attached to & become an organic part of the Do Shi Sha, she pledges herself, virtually, (as I understand) to aid that medical department in any financial ~~agency~~ emergency

that may arise. Any pledges that might be given by the petitioning party, that they would not solicit funds from the Board in case of future need, would be of no binding force. The pressing need would be made the excuse for presenting the matter again, & the fact that the Board had once contribagainst the infidelity at present found in such schools. Witness what the two medical students who went from Osaka to Okayama, one of them my assistant for four years, have done in that school. They have not only maintained their ~~own~~ Christian character, but have won respect & made converts in that very school that is said "to be the hot bed of infidelity & opposition to Christianity".

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(6) And again, it will be six or eigh
years before this proposed medical d
partment to the Do She Sha can be orga
ized + graduate its first doctors. Jud
ing by the advances that the Japa
ese government has made in th
last six years, in medical scie
+ medical education, where will sh
be in the next six eight or ten yea
She will doubtless be so far advanced
the equipment + efficiency of her med
institutions, that any thing tha
missionary effort, ~~than~~ can reasona
+ wisely do in this line, will rend
her (the mission) school a second class school

that may arise. Any pledges that might be given by the petitioning party, that they would not solicit funds from the Board in case of future need, would be of no binding force. The pressing need would be made the excuse for pressing the matter again, & the fact that the Board had once contributed, be used as a leverage to induce the Board to give again.

If the Mission were simply asked to give advise & moral support to such an institution I should have no objections, but I am decidedly opposed to this financial burden & onerous responsibility being saddled on the Mission.

I wish these views, if you please, presented to the Prudential Committee when they meet to consider this subject.

I have had a regular contest this fall with the Kobe Girls' School in the matter of overcrowding & lights. I have been complaining of these matters for several years, but this fall they became so bad, I determined to remedy them if possible. These matters are now finally so arranged as to be much more satisfactory, yet not at all as they should be. I have been opposed to the architecture or rather plan of these buildings from the first, & especially of the additions that have been made. I hope when the new buildings, now contemplated, come to be put up that due regard will be had to lighting the rooms & ventilation, especially as it regards overcrowding.

The general plan now contemplated for the organization of this school is substantially such as I advocated some three years ago.

Miss Davis, of Kiyoto, has had another spell of sickness. She was about used up before her present illness came on. She is now much better & in Kobe, Her own good requires that she keep out of school the present term. There is something in that Kiyoto Girl's school, that uses our ladies up in an alarming way.

Miss Gouldy is reported as being under the necessity of going home, She left Osaka last July & went to Yokohama, She has been under Dr. Eldridge's care for months, She said nothing to me about her case before she left. I have heard nothing either from her or her physician as to how she is.

Mrs. Gaines is suffering from middle ear trouble & throat disease, Her hearing is below one-fourth (1/4th) of normal acuteness. On this account it is sometimes annoying to converse with her, It is annoyther & the scholars in teaching frequently & will greatly interfere with her acquiring the Japanese language, or working among the people. Such troubles are hard to remedy in Japan, Mrs. Atkinson is no better for her treatment in the States & England so far as her hearing is concerned.

Mrs. Gaines came to Japan with this trouble & had to be treated for it upon her first arrival in Yokohama, this lady too is sent out by a Board that is publickly stated to take more ~~care~~ in selecting & sending out their missionaries, in respect to their physical condition, than Life Insurance companies are in regard to the risks they take. The Medical examiner who would fail to discover & report such a case as Mrs. Gaines' would not long hold his commission in a Life Insurance company.

Our work is progressing nicely, & the outlook encouraging.

Very truly yours,
Wallace Taylor.

Osaka, Jan. 5, 85.
Rec'd Feb. 16.

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.
JAPAN.

Osaka, Feb. 9/85.

Rev. N. G. Clark.
Sect. A. B. C. F. M.

My dear Sir. I very much wish "Annual Report of the National Board of Health for 1883," which was published last fall, (84). This is a valuable report & contains much that will be of use to me in my work. I think it is published by congress, I wish you to secure ~~a report~~ a copy of this report & send me. I have received but little encouragement to ask that such reports & papers be sent me through the Board. Indeed I have been rebuked for the trouble I gave in this line. Hence for several years I have sent my requests to other parties. Dickeson & Stewart, London, or Charles Rice, associate editor American Druggist, New York, never appear to experience difficulty in se-

securing such things. But I dislike to ask so much of them. Besides obtained in this way they often cost me pretty heavy. Such reports as the above ought to be had by such a Body as the American Foreign Board free of cost, & no doubt they can be thus obtained if application is made to the proper parties. I should think also that other medical men of the Board in other fields would be benefited by such publications.

If you cannot secure the work in any other way without too much inquiry, Wm Wood & co. Medical Publishers in New York will send it, & ~~xx~~ as a last resort rather than fail of the work please have them send it. But it occurs to me that there ought be men in Boston, friends of the Board, that would be ready & willing to do this for you, if you knew just whom to appeal to.

Very truly yours. Wallace Taylor

Ack 9/8 '85

Nagisaki. Apr. 18/85.

Rev. N. G. Clark,

My Dear Sir, - I have just returned thus far from a trip with Dr. Scudder to Corea.

Ever since last Sept. I have been working very hard. During that time I ~~had~~ have done six months of the hardest work I ever did, working continuously excepting Sundays, from 10 to 14 hrs. per day, & often put in 15 & 18 hrs. work in a day. I was engaged in ~~[illegible]~~ scientific investigation of a peculiar & obscure disease common in Japan, & have done a work that I trust will be of much service to the Japanese. I shall forward you the results of my work in the course of a few months. During this time I injured my hand so I have been a cripple for the last two months, & the continuous work begun to tell on my health. Hence I have taken a vacation, & ~~I~~ expect to visit Shanghai before returning. Dr. Scudder has been very kind & attentive

singular people into better living, higher aims in life & lead them to Christ is ~~the~~ ambition of a young missionary I don't know where he could turn to find a louder call than in Corea.

Very truly yours
Wallace Taylor

to me during the voyage, & dressing my hand, for which I feel very greatful.

I have formed a very high opinion of his character & abilities during our short acquaintance. He is a rare man, & I trust may be enabled to do good work in the cause in which he is enlisted. He is desirous that I should state to you, my views of Corea as a Mission field. My hand is yet too weak to write much, but I will state briefly my impression formed from the hasty visit made to that strange people.

They are a people that need the efforts of missionaries & godly men as much as the heathen of Africa. They are but heathen, many generations behind the Japanese in civilization, & hence in much more need of missionary work & influence. But the country is at the present time in a state of anarchy, & excepting in Fusan, on the South, Gensan on the east coast, Chemulpo on the west coast, & the port of Seoul, the capital, no European is safe. Those in ~~Seul~~ Seoul do not feel safe. But as soon as the war between France

& China is settled, & it appears now to have practically come to a close, & the relations between Japan & China are settled, especially if China accedes to Japan's request (or rather demand) that China withdraw her troops from Corea & Japan also withdraws her forces, & leaves Corea practically free, then political affairs probably with a revolution of a few months will open the country to European residence. The more intelligent of the people now are very desirous that missionaries settle in the country. But so long as the local ruling power ~~is~~ is such as it is not much progress can be made. (The central ruling power is nominal rather than actual) But the country must be opened fully for Christian work within ~~the next~~ two years, unless some unforeseen circumstance prevent it, & may be opened up within a few months, ~~can be well enter-~~ & ~~then~~ Missionary work can be entered ~~at~~ upon. The indications now are that the country, certainly a large number of the people, will be ready to receive missionaries before they can be ready for the work. Now is the time to prepare. They (the Coreans) are a promising people.

of strong & large muscular frame
& have none of the intense hatred of Euro-
peans that the Chinese possess. While
they manifest some cordiality they are
not cordial & affable as the Japanese.
Dr. Allen of the Presbyterian Board, with
whom we spent three days in Seoul
says he would much prefer to labor
among the Coreans than among the Chi-
nese. And his wife, Mrs. Allen, is
one of the heroes in missionary life
& withall a very estimable woman.
The question of ~~[illegible]~~ doing Christian
Missionary work in Corea from Japan
is out of the question. The intense hatred
of the Coreans toward the Japanese for
the Japanese invasion of 1592 & 3, & the
inexcusable treatment the present Jap. re-
sidence in Corea give the Coreans,
puts this method of work out of the question.
Dr. Scudder is very desirous of going
to Corea, for reasons which he sets before
you. He is a man well fitted to go. I ap-
preciate his reasons, & were I a young
man entering upon Missionary work, I
feel persuaded I should do as he wishes
to do. I should rejoice very much to see the
A.B.C.F.M. open up a work in Corea.
I can scarcely imagine a more needy field
fit to aid a struggling, willing but be-

Nagasaki, Apr. 18, 1884
Rec'd May 23.

Kobe. Aug 3/85.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

My Dear Sir, - You doubtless have received some account of the great flood at Osaka about the first of July.

The river broke its banks some 12½ miles above Osaka & a large tract of country was overflooded. Some two weeks later another heavy fall of rain caused the river to over flow its banks & over flood the country for miles around. The water has never been so high within accurate historical records, ~~at least~~ running back at least 500 yrs. The water was 3 ft. higher than during the great flood that occurred some 82 yrs. ago. Though the waters have much abated, (within the last month) there is still a section of country about 18 or 19 miles long & from 2 to 4 miles wide covered with water from 3 to 5 ft. dep. The water cannot be drained from this section till the breach in the river banks are repaired, & the outlet deepened, for much of it is lower than the bottom of the river. This section is a rich farming district, + densely populated. It is calculated that none of it can be brought under cultivation for a year yet, + much of it not under 2 or 3 yrs. The loss is variously estimated, but near 40,000 people are thus rendered destitute of homes + left without the means of subsistance. They are going back into their houses as fast as the abatement of the water will permit. These houses are wet + damp, with the Kabe fallen off from the highest water line down. In many places whole villages have fallen + only the thatched roofs of the houses are to be seen above the water. The people thus driven out from their homes are crowded into neighboring villages (that were also flooded during the highest water) + living in ~~[illegible]~~ sheds erected by the government. Those that have no means at all of getting rice are fed by the government. In this destitute condition, living in damp houses, + destitute of many of the essentials of life common in a heathen land, there is much sickness. In connection with the christian doctors connected with my medical work in

Osaka I (or rather we) have opened up a charity dispensary near the center of the flooded district, within near reach of a large number of those destitute poor.

We calculate that for $500 we can give medical aid to 50 persons per day for six months. I apprehend it will cost more than this however. The native Christians in Osaka calculate that they can raise 100 yen. I hope to be able to raise $200 among the foreign community of Osaka & Kobe, & from the missionaries. I cannot calculate on more & shall feel that I have done well if I succeed in raising so much. Most of the missionaries & many of the foreign community have given liberally through the local government, & I cannot reasonably expect large gifts from them for this charity medical work. All the means we can raise here will be expended long before the destitute sick can begin to aid themselves.

Hence I have thought it would be well to bring this to your notice, & if it meets your approval to put a brief notice in one or two of the widely circulated Christian papers in the U. S., say the Independent and (or) Congregationalist, stating the need, & how the money will be spent, & where it is to be sent to for speedy forwarding to Japan, that those who would be disposed to aid in this work may have the opportunity to give. If this ~~will~~ meets your approval, which I trust it may, will you please see that a proper notice is inserted in such papers as you may think best.

All the members of our Mission have left Osaka, excepting myself. I shall do what I can to aid the needy during the summer, & advance the cause of Christ in connection therewith. There is a broad opportunity here, & ample room for many workers. I should only like to see it more fully embraced by our members, even if during the summer. The Church Missionary society & American Episcopal, still keep one or two men each at Osaka, during the summer, so also do the Am. Presbyterians.

Mrs. Taylor & the children are at Kobe, taking sea baths. I spend the Sabbaths with them. We are all well.

Very truly yours
Wallace Taylor

Rev. Wallace Taylor
Kobe, Aug. 3, 1885.
Rec'd Sept. 1.
Ans'd

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Osaka, Japan,
Sept. 10/85.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

My Dear Sir. - At our last annual meeting in June last, I requested permission to return to the States next year. The request was voted by the Mission & sent on I suppose with the report of that meeting.

I should like to know whether this request was granted as soon as practicable, that I may make my arrangements here accordingly. I do not wish to set off in a hurry without properly disposing of my work ~~for~~ during my absence. And I wish to leave about the middle of March or first of April. For the last two years I have been compelled to seek some relief from work during the spring or early summer. And since I have been so long in the country it seems to me best to take a furlough home with my family for a time. Especially since our oldest children begin to need the advantages of better schooling than we can give them here.

In this connection also I wish to ask your advice. Father died some four years ago & the old Home in Ohio is broken up. I have no relatives with whom we can stay after we return, neither has Mrs. Taylor. For the sake of our children's schooling I have thought the best plan would be for us to go to some good, healthful place where there was a good school, & there spend most of the time. Another point I have in mind is to be near some good medical center, for there are many points that I wish to run over & review, & also work up anew with the Masters of the profession, that I may be the better prepared for my work in the future. Hence I wish to settle down some place where I can best secure both these ends. At Oberlin there is a good school, & good Christian privileges, & many old friends, but no opportunity for intercourse with the best informed medical men, the same may be said of Ripon, Wis. The place where Mr. Davis stayed near Chicago, (I cannot not now give the name) might be a good place, but I should prefer New York or Philadelphia in regard to medical matters. Some place near Boston, Auburndale might afford such advantages as we desire. But I have never been east of central New York & have no acquaintances in the New England States. Yet still I have thought it might be pleasant & profitable to spend our vacation east. We should want to live where it would not be too expensive, & where we could get a house furnished, or at least pretty well furnished, so we need not be under the necessity of furnishing it. Some small town or village with a good school, + Christian privilages, near, + readily accissable to a large city with good medical privilages would fill my wishes ~~on this~~ in respect to a vacation in the States. On these points I wish you would give me suggestions + advice.

The heat of the summer is beginning to lessen. Those off for summer visit have not returned, but are probably beginning to think of it. We are expecting another Cholera epidemic this fall. It is bad in Nagisaka; 400 cases per day reported. Six men from the "Ossipee" U.S.N. have died in Kobe, & are now in quarantine. In addition to my usual summer's work, I have opened up + been carrying on a charity dispensary at Inada, in the flooded district for the relief of the destitute sick. There is a daily attendance of from 40 to 60 patients + sometimes upwards. This has added much to my work.

Hoping to hear from you in regard to the points mentioned in this letter, in due time I remain

very truly yours, Wallace Taylor.

Rev. Wallace Taylor 5
Osaka, Sept. 10, '85.
Rec'd Oct 10.

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Osaka, Japan.
Oct. 13/85.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.

My dear Sir. — Whether Dr. Gordon has written you any thing in regard to himself or not I cannot say, nor whether any one in the station has written about him, I cannot say. Nevertheless I think best to make a few statements in regard to his case. He has been gradually failing in health now for about a year. Last winter when he was ill some of his associates wrote me, & after corresponding with him, for he did not think it necessary to visit him, I advised a rest & visit to a warmer locality. He accordingly went to Hongkong & after some weeks, about two months I think, he came back much improved. Though continuing his work he has not been well since. He frequently takes a cold & is unable for work for a few days, sometimes ten days or two weeks. Late in the summer he again took a cold, in common with a number of others, while yet off on his summer vacation. This continued for sometime, when one of his associates again wrote me about him. I then again wrote him & advised him to see medical advice. He came to Osaka & I learned as much about him & his family history as I well could for the short time I had him under observation. I learn there is a tendency to Phthisis in his family history. While the physical signs of commencing Phthisical trouble are but slight in his case, the constitutional signs are marked though not prominent. Loss of flesh, general debility, repeated taking cold, continuous hacking cough & expectoration, hectic fever & frequent night sweats. I put him on a course of treatment, & he has responded in some respects but not in others. His improvement has not been such as to give me much encouragement. I shall give him a month or six weeks more, & if no encouraging improvement has been manifest, & especially if he has lost ground, I shall advise & strongly urge him to leave forthwith for southern California or Colorado, to remain for at least two years, as the best thing to be done in his case. And shall advise not waiting to hear from Boston.

Dr. Gordon, as you see, is slow to seek medical advise, & I apprehend is not fully aware of his critical condition, though somewhat uneasy about himself. I should judge by the course that he has pursued that he dislikes any thing said about his case, Hence I request you not to write back any thing to any one in the mission in regard to him, except to myself, but quietly wait future developments; assuring you that I will do the best for him that my experience & judgement enables me to do, together with medical counsel.

Very truly Yours,

Wallace Taylor

Rev. W. Taylor
Osaka. Dec. 18 '85
Dr. Clark

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Osaka, Japan, Nov. 3d/85

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

My Dear Sir: Before this letter reaches you, you doubtless will have received the mission circular letter asking permission for Dr. Gordon to return to the States on account of ill health, & be notified that he is sent off, & is on his way to California without waiting to hear from you. This measure was deemed necessary (as I informed you by previous letter, would most probably be necessary) on account of the lateness of the season. Dr. Gordon improved under treatment as much as could reasonably be expected, ~~but he~~ & he is now much better than he was a month ago when I wrote you. But he will grow worse again, & if he is to get well & able again for work it is necessary that he be placed under the most favorable circumstances for

for recovery. Besides I could not assume the responsibility of advising him to remain in Japan another winter, feeling assured that such a course would be attended with disastrous results. His family history casts a cloud over future prospects & makes the question of his full recovery problematic.

I have advised him to remain at least two years in California & Colorado, & not think of returning to Japan under that time however apparently good his health may be.

He has asked my advise as to his taking a small charge while thus away from his field of (Foreign) Missionary labor, & I have advised against it. Telling him that preaching occasionally will not be objectionable, but that any thing that approaches towards regular & responsible work either as minister or pastor is objectionable & is to be avoided. My advise is to seek physical out-of-door exercise, In short I told him to be a "cow-boy" as near as he well could.

His proposition to take up some work was made doubtless thinking that he could thus lessen the Board's expense on his behalf. So far as I can learn it appears to be the policy of the Board to put their returned missionaries on the lowest possible allowance while at home, whether returned for rest & restoration of health or other causes, & some of the members of our mission as well as the members of the A.B.C.F.M. in other countries that I happen to have knowledge of, have complained bitterly of the small allowance they were compelled to live on. One man & ~~wife~~ especially said they were only allowed $60 per month, & no place where they were could they get board for $1 each per day, & that it was only by imposing on the generosity of their friends that "they could" make ends meet". This must be very humiliating to a manly & sensative nature, conscious of having worked to the best

See appropriation for Drs Greene & Berry
Wm just to board

of his ability while on his mission field, forgetting the necessity that ill-health lays upon him. Some men, missionaries as well as others, are never satisfied with what they get, while others again belittle their necessities & struggle along uncomplaining on the allowance they get. Dr. Gordon is a man whose self-denial, conscientious & quiet spirit will justify the Board in placing at his command all the means he will spend. Any penurious doling out of an allowance to meet the expences of his necessities may render abortive the means used for the restoration of his health.

Very truly Yours,

Wallace Taylor.

ev. Wallace Taylor
Osaka Nov. 23. 1883
Rec'd Dec. 26

~~Jan~~ Feb. 1st/86.

Osaka, Japan.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.

My Dear Sir, - I write you to give you the benefit of my views in regard to Mrs. Davis' case; not for immediate action, but for consideration in future action. And I write you partially because Dr. Berry's views of her case & mine appear to differ somewhat.

There is an insane hereditability running in Mrs. Davis family. Some two years ago symptoms of mental aberation began at times to manifest themselves in Mrs. Davis. These were not probably ~~not~~ noticed by her family, but by her neighbors. Before she became enceinte these manifestations began to develop themselves. As her pregnancy advanced these mental aberations became more manifest, but were attributed by by her neighbors to her puerperal condition, & they expected them to pass off after confinement. But to me they had a deeper significance. After confinement, during lactation, these mental aberrations have gradually grown worse & worse, until the last few weeks she has been on the verge of insanity. Her insanity takes the form of obstinate self-will & melancholy. Naturally Mrs. Davis is not an obstinate self-willed woman, but I have always found her quite subject to reason. But neither during her pregnancy nor during her lactation have I been able to convince her of the importance of following my advice, nor the folly of following her own obstinate course. Hence neither during her pregnancy, nor since, during lactation, have I been enabled to get her to follow medical advice so as to receive any benefit from it whatever. Mr. Davis has either been unable to influence his wife to follow directions, or not fully comprehending the importance of the case has allowed her to do as she pleases. And in fact in some things he appears about as self-willed & difficult to manage as his half insane wife.

After Dr. Berry came to Kyoto Mrs. Davis' case naturally fell into his hands. Dr. Berry has succeeded no better than I did in inducing Mrs. Davis to pursue the course best for her. But as the word has come to me Mrs. Davis has persuaded Dr. Berry to allow her to do thus & so. ~~Last~~ week Dr. Berry wrote me to send him any books that I might have on the subject, as he had no reliable works on this subject, & also asked my advice, proposing to send Mrs. Davis to China. I forwarded to him the best works extant on the subject. And protested against Mrs. Davis' being sent to China, as it would simply be a loss of valuable time & an expense with no permanent benefit.

at least the probabilities for months are a slight temporary benefit were too ~~slight~~ small to justify the measure. Without further consultation with me Dr. Berry & Mr. Davis start with Mrs. Davis & Miss Richards for China. At least they are now in Kobe waiting a steamer for Mr. & Mrs. Davis with Miss Richards as nurse to go on to Nagasaki, & wait there a week & then go on to China. Dr. Berry saying Mrs. Davis' condition demands it & Mr. Davis saying they cannot get ready to go to the States. They appear to labor under the delusion that a change is all that is needed. Whether Dr. Berry really approves of this move or not, or whether he is influenced to pursue this course from Mr. Davis' unwillingness to follow judicious advice, I cannot say. Dr. Berry's treatment of the case & the course he now pursues against advice, leads me to think he does not properly comprehend the case. He seems to think it a simple case of puerperal insanity ingrafted upon a neurotic diathesis, while the case is evidently one of commencing insanity from hereditary predisposition, but accellerated & intensified by the drain of lactation. Hence Dr. Berry seems to think that the treatment I so successfully carried out in Mrs. Jencks' case will be proper in Mrs. Davis case. But the nature of the cases are quite different & demand different treatment. Mrs. Davis' child is now nine months old, & she has been nursing it but once or twice per day for the last two or three months, & been relieved of its care at night. Hence the influence of lactation for the last month or six weeks, while Mrs. Davis has been growing rapidly worse has been comparatively slight. Till compelled by inability to care for her child, she could not be induced to give up her care of it. Such people need to be cared for & governed. Mrs. Davis is much better off without the company and association of her husband, She needs to be placed in an institution for some time, for care & treatment. Whether there are, in the U.S. institutions for treating those who show symptoms of approaching insanity but are not yet really insane, I am not able to say. And if there are it is difficult to say whether they are fully provided with the arrangements, & manned, with men fully competent to treat such cases on the recently best approved methods of treatment. For within the last few years a great change has been instituted in the best methods of treating the insane & those verging on insanity. Such means & methods require a large out-lay. hence it appears to me doubtful whether the best place for Mrs. Davis could be found outside of a State institution for the insane. There are so many up-start cures in the States; bolstered up by some taking name, as "Nervine Cure", "Nervous Disorders Quickly Cured",

&c. &c. that those who do not know what constitutes a good cure, or good treatment are badly taken in. And again the ignorant preferences of so many renders it impossible to persuade them to place themselves or their friends in the best place, — Hence the best thing to be done with Mrs. Davis is this;- That she be sent home to the States to be placed in a good place for care & treatment for some time. If this is done soon, she may be saved to her family, & possibly for service in our Mission field. But if this is not done, she will in all probability become a burden & weight to her family & her friends during her life. And such a burden & grief as no one can conceive of except those who have had some actual experience of it. She should not go near her relatives in the States, for their influence would only react for the worse on her. And if Mr. Davis would consent & cooperate with such a plan, Mrs. Davis could be sent home in the care of some one, possibly

Miss Richards, as she appears a very competent person, in connection with some of the families or individual missionaries returning during the next two or three months, & placed in such an institution as herein recommended, & allow Mr. Davis & his children to remain in Japan at his work. Such a plan while it would be best for Mrs. Davis, would save Mr. Davis to the work in Kyoto for the next two or three years, by that time, if he is obliged to leave it, some plan & provision to supply his place could be made. It is quite doubtfull wether Mr. Davis could be brought to consent & coöperate with such a plan. With this in view, it seems to me that it would be well for you to institute inquiries as to whether there are suitable places where Mrs. Davis could be placed for a year or two, or possibly two or three years to come. This is the chief reason that I write you. As the mail leaves to day, I have no opportunity to confer with Dr. Berry on the subject before writing you.

Very truly Yours

Wallace Taylor.

P.S. I have called on Mrs. Davis (not professionally ~~[illegible]~~ but as a friend) every week since she has been in Kobe. She has only steadily grown worse. I also saw her Saturday ready to leave for Nagasaki & indeed ~~she~~ she is a sad, pitiable sight. Dr. Morrison who was occasionally called in to see Mrs. Davis while in Kobe, fully agrees with me as to the best course to pursue with Mrs. Davis. W.T.

Rev. Wallace Taylor 15

Osaka, Feb. 1, '88

Rec'd Mar. 2.

Aboard the "Belgic."
Lat. 38° N.
& Lon. 144° W.
Apr. 24th/86.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.
Secy. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir: We left Yokohama on the 13th, & this is now the 13th day out. We have made good time averaging about 310 miles each 24 hrs. of geographical time, going east. So far the voyage has been pleasant excepting the first two days out, which were somewhat rough, & we had to go through the usual experience of sea-sickness. There is quite a number of our missionaries aboard. Miss Porter of China, & Mrs. Gulick, Mr. Davis & his four children, Mrs. Taylor & myself with our family of seven children, of the American Board, & Mr. & Mrs. Booth with their two children & Miss Amerman of the United Reform Board.

The Belgic is the best equipped vessel I have ever been on, 420 ft. long, & carries 6000 tons freight besides coal for a voyage, & passengers & their baggage. She is fitted up with electric lights & all the modern improvements of a well equipped vessel. She is only 10 months out from the ship yard belongs to the "O & O" line. She is a British vessel & officered with Englishmen who appear to be gentlemen in every sense of the word.

Other letters will probably convey to you the sad intelligence of the illness of Mrs. Davis on the way up from Kobe to Yokohama. Miss Talcott was sent from Kobe to Shanghai to assist Miss Richards in bringing Mrs. Davis to Kobe where she was to be joined by her family on their way to America. Dr. Berry spent two days with her at Kobe & pronounced her so much better that he said he was sorry arrangements had been made for Mr. Davis to leave Japan for he thought Mrs. Davis would in time recover in Japan, & further he also said that he did not think it would be necessary for them to remain more than a short time in California, or at most that a trip to the Sandwich Island with the "salubrious effects of the atmosphere" of these islands would fully restore her to full health. Miss Talcott also thought Mrs. Davis better. But Miss Richards who had been with Mrs. Davis all the time from she left Kobe considered her worse. I had a full conference with both Miss Talcott & Miss Richards & ascertained the grounds of their different views of Mrs. Davis' mental & physical condition. And from Miss Richard's account I felt convinced that Mrs. Davis was worse. And what I mean by worse was not that her mind in a general way was more unbalanced, but that the "cerebral storm" while passing off & leaving Mrs. Davis in a better physical state of health & her intellect in a general way somewhat cleared up, yet the lines of greatest mental disturbance were deepened, were taking on somewhat of a permanent form, & that the insanity was assuming a chronic type. And all I saw of Mrs. Davis on board the boat confirmed this view.

I told Dr. Berry that in my judgment he was greatly mistaken, that I considered Mrs. Davis worse, & that if she was ever benefited it must be by the best measures that a well equipped institution for the insane could furnished, but that the time for making the most effective effort for Mrs. Davis' recovery had passed by & was lost.

The type of Mrs. Davis' insanity was Melancholy. She believed she had committed the unpardonable sin, that there was no hope or salvation for her, that she was a shame & a disgrace to her family a burden & a care to them, & that the sooner she was out of the way, the family relieved of her care & disgrace the better for them. She had frequently spoken of this, but as yet had made no effort to dispose of herself. But was well watched. She was in great agony & distress of mind & would wring her hands & say she could not stand it, that she would do any thing to get rid of her mental anguish. This I got from Miss Richards.

Dr. Berry had supplied Mrs. Davis with medicine, & handed over to him his notes on the case. And since Dr. Berry's view of the case differed so much from mine, hence my treatment & method of care of Mrs. Davis would differed so much from that hitherto pursued, & since the

(2)

case had not been put into my hands. I had not assumed charge of Mrs. Davis, & was waiting to be asked to do so before ~~assum~~ taking her case in hands. Hence, while I did not consider myself responsible for the case & management of her case on the way to Yokohama, in a sense I was responsible & must be so held by others.

Neither Miss Porter nor Miss Gulick had ~~[illegible]~~ received any instruction as to how to care for Mrs. Davis. The hopeful view of the case taken by her medical advisor at Kobe had a tendency to relax the vigilance of those who had the general charge of her. We left Kobe at 6 a.m. Mrs. Davis soon retired & was locked in her stateroom. The next day was rough & we were all sea sick. Mrs. Davis was especially bright & cheerful during the day. I had three sea-sick children to wait on. The last I saw of Mrs. Davis she was in "social hall" with Miss Gulick & Miss Porter. She was wringing her hands & moving about restlessly on her feet. This was about 7 a.m. about 8 a.m. Mrs. Davis & Miss Gulick went out to walk on the deck, after walking for some time Mrs.

Davis proposed to return to "Social Hall" Miss Gulick led her on the upper deck to the door & she entered. Miss Porter was sitting in the hall at the time. Then Miss Gulick went to give Mrs. Taylor some assistance. When she returned Miss Porter enquired where was Mrs. Davis. She was then for the first time missing. Mr. Davis was in his state-room sea-sick. The officers of the boat were immediately informed, & the boat was searched but she was no where to be found. Her bonnet was found on a chair at the stern of the vessel. Mrs. Davis had become cunning & had slipped away while Miss Gulick supposed she had passed her over to the care of Miss Porter. Some 15 or 20 minutes had elapsed from the time Miss Gulick led her into Social Hall till she was found missing. The night was dark, the sea was rough & the vessel had run probably 3 or 4 miles since she was found missing. hence it was not thought worth while to stop the vessel & make search. What Mrs. Davis did she doubtless did at once, & was most probably drowned before found missing. And this is the sad end of a most miserably managed case. If Miss Richards had been along with her watchful care, believing

Mrs. Davis the worse, this sad end would not have taken place when it did. But in Mrs. Davis' state of mind nothing but the most vigilant & constant watching would have brought her to the end of her journey. The officers of the boat were very indignant that they had not been better informed as to Mrs. Davis condition, that they might have set a watch & care for her. And well they may. This was the same vessel that Mrs. Davis came from Shanghai on, having waited over two days at Kobe.

The inquest at Yokohama was an unpleasant affair. I was off at Tokiyo though repeatedly sent for. I send you a copy of the Daily Mail giving the inquest. Had I been present I should have put softer lines into it.

Mr. Davis bore the sad event in a truly calm Christian spirit. He suffered much less in spirit from it than he had done on previous nights witnessing Mrs. Davis' anguish of mind.

Mr. Davis has borne up well under this sad trial. The excitement of getting off & the care of his motherless babe & children has of course kept him up somewhat. Miss Porter & Miss Gulick give the babe every attention.

But today Mr. Davis has come down prostrate. A reaction I fear is coming on. He has borne a severe mental strain for months, & I should not be surprised should he suffer a complete nervous collapse. I shall do the best I can for him, & hope ~~to the end that~~ he may be enabled to get home to his friends in Ill. before a severe reaction sets in. He needs the sympathy & consolation of Christian friends, & the most perfect rest that can be secured him.

The sad end of Mrs. Davis releaves him & the Board of further care for her. And in this sad must be a merciful Providence to all. For her life would have been a great burden & care. Mr. Davis takes this view of the case in a truly Christian spirit.

The children should be placed in a good country home, away from the stimulous of society & school, to develop the best physical constitution & the most perfect mental balance possible. After 18 or 20 years of age will be early enough for them to begin to ~~[illegible]~~ the stimulous of society & school. And then the probability of mental aberation in middle life is to be borne in mind.

(3)

Miss Gulick is pretty well worn down. She is suffering most from a nervous dyspepsia. I think a few months of outdoor life, in horse-back riding, such as she will be able to get at the Sandwich Islands her old home, will be found quite beneficial for her. And have advised her in consultation with you to take a good part of her vacation there in this way.

I wish to remain in California some two or three weeks. The Kyoto station have commissioned me to visit Dr. Gordon on some matters connected with the Kyoto School & the Mission. I wish to get Mrs. Taylor & the children in a private boarding place in Oakland during this time. I also wish to stop some week or ten days in Colorado Springs, hoping to secure a reasonable private boarding place there. Mrs. Taylor has some friends in Lincoln City, Nebraska where we most probably will stop for a few days. But our first stopping place for any time will be with my sister in East Des Moines Iowa. Any letters addressed to me at this point will reach me if addressed to the care of Wm. Phillips, Esq. In transferring my baggage to the "Belgic," through carelessness of the boatman, one of my trunks slipped out of the rope while being hoisted on board the vessel, & fell into the sea. It contained chiefly instruments that I was taking home to be repaired & burnished up. The trunk was fished up before sinking but the contents got more or less wet. I gave them immediate attention, but on account of the salt water drenching, they doubtless will be more or less injured. The cases appear to suffer most. So they will have to be recast. I shall probably have this done in San Francisco. that I may be enabled to get the instruments in their cases for reshipment east.

Oakland,
Kelsey House,
Apr. 2d/86.

My dear Dr. Clark. — We landed on the 28th. The last two days out were rough. Mrs. Taylor was completely prostrate, not being able to retain anything on her stomach all the time. She is slowly gathering up now.

We have a pleasant, quiet & comfortable boarding place. The children enjoy the new scenes & new life.

I have received a very urgent request from Dr. Gordon, stating that I must not fail to go & see him. Since Mr. Davis has left Kioto he is very desirous of returning to Japan as soon as possible. I shall go down next week. In the mean time Mrs. Taylor & the children will remain here.

Very truly yours,
Wallace Taylor.

~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ Jakau

Rev W. Taylor MD

a Je. 26 – 30 56

East Des Moines Iowa
June 1st/86.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir; We reached here May 27th. We are all well.

I write specially to speak of Dr. Gordon's case. At his urgent request I visited him at South Pasadena, Cal.; & that I might the more fully gain a knowledge of his present condition I spent a few days with him. I gave him in the mean time a thorough examination. I failed to find any physical signs of pulmonary trouble existing; he has improved remarkably since he left Japan, He appears as a man in good health, says he feels well, & hence presents no constitutional symptoms of failing health. I feel well as-

sured that the incipient indications of
tuberculosis has been fully arrested
by the timely measures adopted last
fall. And that if he remains suffi-
ciently long in South. Cal. he will be
so fully strengthened that he can
return to Japan with as good pros-
pects before him as when he re-
turned from his first vacation
some years ago. But with the here
itary tendency to pulmonary troubl
that exists in his case, together
with the unfavorable climate of Japa
for such cases (though in general
a good climate) & also in connec
tion with the strain involved in hi
missionary labors, it is problema
ic whether he can or will remai
for any time in Japan. If he sho
remain in California, I am
disposed to think that he would rem
free from pulmonary trouble, bu
if he returns to Japan, I do no
expect that he will remain fr
from indications of serious

lung trouble for any great number of years. These facts must be taken into consideration by Dr. Gordon, the Board & the Mission, in deciding what is best to do in his case. In view of the fact that Dr. Gordon is so eminently fitted for his work in Japan, & that there is a pressing need for help in that field, especially in Doshisha school, & since Dr. Gordon with a full understanding of these facts & of my ~~opinion~~ views in regard to his case, is willing & even desirous to make the trial & go back to Japan, I think that it is well to send him back. Hence after a full conference with Dr. Gordon I so advise the Mission & the Board.

The plan which we marked out in his case, after due deliberation was the following. That Dr. & Mrs. Gordon with their family go east in July. That after the meeting of the Board next fall Dr. Gordon return to South. Cal., Mrs. Gordon joins him next June (or possibly May) (1887), after which they go on to Japan, & spend the hot season on Hiyezan, that he may be ready to enter upon his work at the first of the school year of '87 & '88.

Although the school work at Kyoto is confining & trying, in view of Dr. Gordon's tendency to lung trouble & the ~~great~~ necessarily great exposure & irregularity, incident to evangelical work, & especially because no part of Japan offers climatic advantages for such a case as Dr. Gordon's, unless he goes well up north in Yesso, the most favorable place for Dr. Gordon in my judgement is at Kiyoto. And my advice is that he be retained there.

After visiting Colorado Springs & Denver, & studying the climatic influences of these high altitudes, I would advise this change in the plan above sketched out ~~[illegible]~~, viz. that when Dr. Gordon returns after the meeting of the Board next fall that instead of going direct to California, he spend some two or three months in East Colorado. The fall months, often on to the middle of January, are said to be the most favorable season of the year. This would be attended with some increased expense, over a direct return to California, but the benefit derived in his case will well justify this increased expense in my judgement.

The Brethren at Kyoto desired me to advise that Dr. Gordon be invited to go on east to Boston to see some of the graduates of the Theolog. Seminaries with ~~the~~ reference to inducing them to enter upon missionary work in Japan, especially the school work at Kyoto. The inclosed letter of Dr. Greene will fully explain that matter. After seeing Dr. Gordon other objections than that of his health came up, viz. that the commencement exercises of these Seminaries & schools of leaving occur so early in June, that Dr. Gordon could not get ready to go east early enough to justify his doing so. Hence however desirable this plan was, after consultation with him it was considered best not to attempt it.

The expense of going to Los Angeles to see Dr. Gordon, together with the additional expense of our large family at Oakland while I was gone, was so great that I gave up the idea of going down after reaching Oakland. But an urgent letter from Dr. Gordon, stating that since my acquaintance with his case & the climate of Japan, was so much fuller than that of any other one accessable, that I must not allow any thing but "absolute necessity" to prevent my visiting him, & also Mr. Smith's additional advise that it would not do for me not to go, I waved my objections of the expense incurred & went. But since going

& seeing how much more intelligent & satisfactory plans we could make from my having gone, I feel satisfied that it was best for me to go, & that it was worth in his case to the Board, the mission, & especially in satisfaction to Dr. Gordon, the expense incurred.

After returning to Oakland we pushed on as soon as we could & spent the Sabbath at Salt Lake City. I occupied Rev. Mill's pulpit on the Sabbath. The next Sabbath we spent at Denver. I spoke at Colorado Springs ~~at~~ in Rev. Gregg's ch. And at Denver ~~at~~ in Rev. Cross' ch., West Denver, in the forenoon, & ~~at~~ in Rev. Westervelt's in the evening. Mrs. Taylor had a missionary meeting of the women in the evening ~~at~~ in Rev. Cross' ch.

This is a little late to present Dr. Gordon's case, but it is the first opportunity ~~since~~ I have had to write since seeing him.

Very truly Yours,

Wallace Taylor.

Wallace Taylor M.D.
Japan

June 1. 1886

Dr. Endow

Case

W. Taylor M.D.

3446 Wabash Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

June 28th 1886

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir. Your letter of a recent date reached me at Des Moines, Iowa.

My family now are at Fisher, Champaign co. Ill. We will go on east as far as Oberlin, Ohio, early in July.

On leaving San Francisco I drew from Mr. Flint $100 or more over & above what was necessary to meet our expenses to Des Moines, I inquired of Rev. Humphrey if it would not be well for me to draw from him about $100 more to meet our expenses during July or part of it, after we went on to Oberlin. And he requested me to write you in regard to it, for he preferred to have a line from you before doing so. Hence I write requesting you to send him a line in regard to this matter.

We do not yet know whether we will settle down in Oberlin or go on to Western New York. You requested me to make out an estimate of what I supposed we would need to meet our family expenses. I cannot do so yet very intelligently till I know where we will stop. Hence I prefer to wait till we reach Oberlin before making an estimate.

Treas. Ward has also requested me to send him an account of our traveling expenses. I supposed there was no haste for this account & hence concluded to wait till we reached Oberlin before making it out. When I supposed I would be enabled to give it for our complete journey. I will forward this account soon after reaching Oberlin.

Mrs. Taylor has rested quite fully from her long journey & is now reasonably well. The children are all well.

Very truly Yours
Wallace Taylor.

Oberlin, Ohio.
July 14th/86

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.,

My Dear Sir, In a letter I received from you at Des Moines, Iowa, you requested me to state about what I supposed would be necessary to meet the expenses of our family while in the U.S. I can only estimate on what I have ascertained I could get the family boarded for, if we board, & on the rates of rent & cost of provision if we keep house. The best rates for board that I have yet been enabled to secure in Oberlin are $2.25 per week for table board alone, or $20.25 per week for the family or over $81.00 per month, & in addition to this we should have to find our own rooms & fuel. Upon inquiring in Mt. Morris, N.Y. the best I can do is $3.50 per week, or $31.50 for the family per week, or over $126.00 per month. And in addition to these rates we would have washing to pay for. On Mrs. Taylor's account I should prefer to board, that she might be free from so much work & care. But the prospect is that to board will be so expensive that we cannot do so. The rent of a suitable house in Oberlin will be from $175 to $200 per year. Any thing like reasonable domestic help will cost near $3.00 per week, or from $140 to $150 per year. It will cost something to furnish a house, & the household furniture after we are through using it can only be disposed of at considerable loss.

Rents in Southern California generally are some higher than here, clothing slightly higher but provision is cheaper. Hence it seems to me that the difference in the cost of living in California & here would on the whole be but slight. Mr. Chapin with a family of nine or ten persons, on an allowance of $1200 per year, was under the necessity of meeting the deficiency from his own scanty means of $40 per month or near-

per year
$500. Dr. Gordon with a family of six persons and an allowance of $1500 per year, comfortably meets their expenses without domestic help.

Hence it appears to me that with our large family of nine persons we cannot reasonably expect to comfortable meet our expenses for a year under $1500. No place that I have enquired for board can I secure boarding for a child for less than for an adult. Those who keep boarders, don't wish to board children. At the above estimate for a family of nine persons, it would be $166⅔ for each, or a little over the allowance for a child in the field in Japan.

In adition to the actual cost of living, we must calculate also for the expenses of domestic help, washing, fuel, clothes, &c. &c.

A family will need some stationary, most probably a few new books & papers, if they are to be any thing more than an oyster, & improve from the opportunities afforded them by living in a civilized

Christianized community after nearly thirteen years of life in a heathen land. To meet one's own sense of self respect as well as to meet the requirements of a Christian community, one must give something for benevolent & Christian purposes. In addition to all this I expect to be absent from home a considerable portion of the time, which will make it cost the family more than if I was at home all the time to provide & superintend the household expenses.

In addition to the above statements I wish to spend some months at a good medical center, devoting my time mostly to some special studies connected with my work in Japan, & thus more fully qualify myself to meet the requirements of my work in that field. Associated as I am with many of the best Japanese medical men, & many of whom have spent several years in Germany, I feel that I must secure the best qualification for my work that I can, during my absence from Japan.

The cost of a sub-graduate course I understand is about $150. Though as I do not wish to take all that is in many of these courses, I may be enabled to obtain the privilages & advantages of such a course for less. Though there are other advantages I wish to avail myself of not given in the course, and in addition to this there is the extra expense of going & returning. The extra cost of living I have considered to be met by the general allowance given.

On this point it does not seem necessary to say more at present.

I am short of means & have requested Treas. Ward to forward me some one hundred & fifty dollars or two hundred dollars to meet present deficiencies & the extra expense of getting settled down.

We reached Des Moines, Iowa, May 26th. Since then I have not given the expenses of our living in the report I herewith forward to Treas Ward, other than that necessarily connected with our coming further east,

Hoping to hear from you in due time.

I remain Very truly Yours,

Wallace Taylor.

Rev. W. Taylor -
Oberlin Ohio
July 14. 1880

Oberlin. Ohio.
July 27/86.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir, on returning to Oberlin from a visit to my brother at Findlay. O. I find your letters of July 17th & 21st awaiting a reply.

In regard to the allowance made by the Committee for myself & family, it is very satisfactory, & for which you will please accept my thanks.

I forward you a group of our family, also of Mrs. Taylor & myself. The names & ages of our children I herewith give as you request.

Norman Ward Taylor, Oberlin - Jan 12-'72 - 14 yrs.
Thomas Maynard " - Kobe, May 25-'74 - 12 yrs.

Willis Haverfield Taylor, - Kobe, Oct. 9 - '75 - 10 yrs.
Carl Cravath " - Kobe, Aug 10 - '77 - 9 yrs.
John Wallace " - Osaka, Apr 11 - '80 - 6 yrs.
Hattie Agnes " - Osaka, Oct. 21 - '82 - 4 yrs.
Robert Merrill " - Osaka, Mar 17 - '84 - 2 yrs.

In regard to my investigations in "*Kakke*", it is now more than a year since I made my report to the "Health Board" at Tokiyo, Japan, and it does not seem necessary to me that further notice be made. The work done consisted in discovering a disease germ in the blood of Kakke patients, cultivating it & then by repeated experimental inoculation in monkeys & rabbits proved this disease germ - a micrococcus - to be the cause of the disease.

We have spent the time here so far very pleasauttz, though most of the Professors are out of town on vacation.

Mrs. Taylor & the children are all well.

Very truly yours,

Wallace Taylor

July 27. 86

Medical work

Oberlin Sept 10, '86

Rec'd Sept 13.

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Oberlin. Ohio.
Sept 10/86.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir. - You have not yet said anything as to whether you wish me (or either of us, Mrs. Taylor or myself,) to attend the coming meeting of the Board at Des Moines. I can attend if you wish me to (and probably Mrs. Taylor also) but wishing to make some plans for future work this fall, I de-

my (or our) going
that I may lay out
my time accordingly.
Hoping to hear from
you in due time,
I remain very truly
Yours,
Wallace Taylor.

Oberlin. Ohio.
Dec. 27/86.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir, I found your letter of the 15th awaiting my reply when I reached home a few days since. Mrs. Taylor & the children are tolerably well, — one of our boys suffers from catarrh contracted in Japan. I find Japan an unfavorable country for nasal & pharyngial catarrhs, & when once contracted & established they are very unsatisfactory to treat. I have found such a trouble gradually fastening itself on me for several years in spite of all I could do to avoid it. I could endure the discomfort, but it has come to affect my hearing, hence I have felt I must do what I could to releive it. After speaking at Ottumwa, Iowa, last summer I unavoidably took a cold & my catarrh has been much worse ever since. It appeared almost impossible to rid myself of its discomfort & inconvenience. I went to Florida to try the effect of the climate on it. This was most satisfactory. After being there a few days the discomfort entirely left me, & I remained there well on toward two months entirely free from it. If I could remain there a couple of winters I believe I should become entirely free from it. But I had scarcely reached Oberlin till it began to manifest itself. After quite extensive inquiry in Florida, & from my experience while there, I should recommend the climate of Florida especially for nasal & pharyngial catarrh & for the dry forms of Phthysis. I should have been pleased to remain there all winter but I felt I must spend some three or four months in New York city, in some good laboratory for Biological & Disease Germ studies, & in generally preparing myself for much work that comes to my hands to be done in Japan. And this brings me to the point I desire especially to present. The regular course for post graduates with all its privileges I believe costs $150, but some of the classes I shall not wish to attend. And it may be I can secure the advantages I wish at less expense by joining special classes. But what I wish is this that an appropriation be granted me to meet this expense, & also if possible my traveling expenses to & from New York city for that purpose. The increased expense of living in New York & away from my family I shall meet from the yearly allowance made, as well as that of my trip to Florida on account of health. And all this I had in mind when I made the request of the amount so kindly granted me. But in that letter, if you remember, I also mentioned that I desired to spend the winter in New York in studies with reference to my future work in Japan & that for this I should ask that the additional expense be met. The character of much of the extra work that I have done in Japan requires special professtion if it is pursued without too great an outlay of time. This work I have found profitable not only from the immediate results it brings, but also from the favor which it secures from intelligent + influencial Japanese in regard to the character + quality of missionary work. Also further after spending near thirteen years in medical work I deem it highly desirable to avail myself of an opportunity to become acquainted with the advances that have been made in medical science, especially in practice, during that time, for the increased efficiency it may give me in my general medical work, in its various bearings + specialties. And while doing so I also wish to avail myself of what aid I can in getting rid of my catarrh by treatment. Hoping that this request may receive favorable consideration at your hands I lay it before you.

In regard to future plans + returning to Japan, we left with the expectation of returning to Japan next Sept. or Oct. + as yet I have seen no reason to cause us to change our original plans. We have not yet made arrangements for the education of the children that we must leave behind, but hope to be able to do so in due time. On account of the tender age of our oldest children we may deem it desirable for Mrs. Taylor to remain with them a year longer while I go on in advance. But this is a question for future consideration. Other questions may come up. But this is all it seems to me that your letter of the 15th would require at present. I am making preparation to leave for New York early in Jan. Hoping to hear from you in due time I remain

Very truly Yours,

Wallace Taylor.

Oberlin, Dec. 27, '86.

Rec'd Dec. 30.

Ans.

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156 East 28th Street

N. 4.

Rec'd Jan. 17 '87

Miss Parmelee spent a week with us at Oberlin just before I left. She is much better than when she left Japan. She is somewhat troubled with female weakness. From this cause she is not likely to be any worse in Japan than in the States. And since she is so thoroughly qualified for work in Japan from her interest in the people & her command of the language, it seems to me highly desirable that she return as soon as the way opens up. Physically her chances for successful work are better now than when she first went out.

She wishes to spend her time in Bible Studies preparatory to returning to her field of work to more fully qualify herself. For this purpose she goes to Painsville O. I strongly advised her to remain in Oberlin, because her opportunities there would be so much better to her than at Painsville. But I learned that she is cramped for means & because she can be helped in some way at Painsville she prefers to go there. I should think it wise indeed for the Board to aid so worthy & valuable a worker, and trusting something may be done to financially aid her, I bring it to your knowledge.

My address for some little time will be as given at the head of this letter.

Very truly yours,
Wallace Taylor.

New York City,
156 East 28th St.
C/o Mrs. Brown. Jan 22/87.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir; — Your favor of Jan. 5th, was received in due time via. Oberlin. Ohio. You will please accept my thanks for the grant so readily made me.

I have delayed answering your letter for several days, not because my opinions on the points you make in your letter were not made up, nor because the questions asked were not fully settled in my own mind, (for they have been for years,) but because I was in doubt just what the import of your letter might be.

The points which I understand

you to make in your letter are these; (1) that I differ in my opinions from other members of the Japan Mission as to the advisability of certain measures as being properly within the scope of missionary effort. (2) that I dissuaded Dr. Scudder from going to Niigata, & made him dissatisfied with Japan & thus led him to look to another field for missionary labor. & (3) that I say there is no "*need*" of medical men in Japan.

I shall endeavor to reply to each of these points. First, a man must be true to the convictions of his judgement or his stated opinions are worth nothing. I don't see that I am to blame for differing in opinion from some of my missionary brethren, more than they are for differing from me. I don't quarrel with them, I state my opinions, vote & submit. I have nothing to take back from what I have repeatedly said, but only wish to be fully understood. In deciding the advisability of of any measure as a missionary expedient we should be guided (1) by the condition of people, or in other words the needs of the work. (2) what the people are doing for themselves & what they will in all probability do for themselves within a few years, Holding it as a maxim that there is no call for missionary effort to take up & do for a people what they are doing for themselves, (within judicious bounds of course,) or what they will in all reasonable probability do within the next few years, (3) the purpose of the missionary.

Hence I have opposed the establishment of a missionary medical school in Japan, (I should advocate one in China however,) because the government was doing so much for medical science & to supply her people with reasonably good medical men; that what she had already done & was now doing would enable her to supply the needs of her people as to physicians sooner & better than a mission school could possibly do, & to supply them as rapidly as the civilization of her people would call for. [illegible]. Hence no call (need) for Mission Medical work in that line. Again I opposed the school for training nurses, because the civilization of the Japanese does not yet call for trained nurses. That at great expense it would be manufacturing a commodity for which there is no call & you will have to force your "wares" on a public that don't feel the necessity of them. And again because ~~trained~~ nurses are being trained in the native hospitals as fast as the civilization of the Japanese will call for them. And hence what the government is doing sufficiently well there is no call for missionary effort to take up. No nurse could now make a living in Japan by her profession. I most fully & heartily however endorse a school for Bible women, but I have no sympathy with the plan of combining the two. For in so doing you will not succeed in training for usefulness in either field. You will put poor wares on the market & hinder the cause rather than foster it. I would however advocate training a few nurses in connection with a mission hospital, commencing in a small way. I am not the only one of the mission who opposed this enterprise, & it was not I who said that "a place had to be made in order to get Dr. Berry into Kioto".

In regard to physicians; when a man goes out as a missionary physician he desires to go where he can do the most good, – in other words where there is the most need of medical work, where the people have the least or no knowledge of medical science & where the government is doing little or nothing to supply the people with creditably qualified medical men. No true missionary would wish to go where he must spend from 3 to 5 yrs. in becoming acquainted with the people, how best to treat them in their ~~conditions~~ circumstances, becoming acquainted with the special diseases of the people, training up assistants or native doctors, – in short making himself thoroughly qualified for his field of work – & then realize that affor 10, 12 or 15 yrs. more the people would be well supplied with medical men, & that his work would lose a large part of its missionary value. — No man would choose to go to such a field while alongside of it were other fields that would need his labors for 25 or 50 yrs. If he could step into his work & take it up at once, or if he only purposed to labor for 6 or 10 yrs. in the field & then retire from the work, the question would stand upon another basis. These are the grounds that I take, & the grounds that every medical man in Japan qualified to judge takes, provided he is guided by his reason. Others who are controlled by ulterior motives, who desire to do something special on their own account, in short are influenced by motives not purely missionary, advocate all sorts of projects. Hence from these stand points I say to all who enquire of me there is no call for Missionary Boards to send Medical Men to Japan. But when a man has been in the country for a time, has the language, & is qualified for his work, the question assumes entirely a different aspect, & you must view it from a standpoint somewhat different. It does not at all follow that a qualified medical man should leave Japan because there is no need of his services or because his work is no longer missionary. I have never advised that any man who had qualified himself for work in Japan should leave the field, nor do I know of any one in Japan who has so advised. I do not think that Dr. Hepburn or any other physician in Japan would advocate that a physician who had experience in missionary work in Japan should withdraw from the field. I should regard the withdrawal of any such a man a great loss. And I so regarded the necessity that took Dr. Palm from Japan, & afterwards Dr. Faulds.

When Dr. Peck of China wrote me for advice in regard to his leaving China & coming to Japan on account of the health of his children, I wrote to him that the needs of China were so much greater than the needs of Japan that if a man could stay in China he ought to do so. But if it became a question of retiring from missionary medical work altogether or taking up work in Japan, that I would most assuredly advise his coming to Japan. For there was much medical work to be done in Japan, & a man would find there ~~that~~ all he could give his attention to. Again when the Rev. Lambuth D.D. of Shanghai came over to Japan with the view of himself & his son, a physician, locating in Japan, I took him with me for three days & then gave him my opinion of Japan as a field for Medical Missionary work, much the same as to Dr. Peck. He remarked while any one has the work to do that you do, I don't see why you say there is no need of medical men in Japan. And now on account of trouble with his mission he has left China & he & his son come over to Kobe since we left Japan. It was personal considerations & not the comparative needs of the work in the two countries that induced the change. And so it was & is in regard to the medical school in Kyoto & the later school for the training of nurses. The prominent missionary idea was buried in the personal, & to use the inelegant language of another, "an institution is gotten up for some one to straddle himself over." And thus the Board often fail to get the deliberate judgement & wisest counsel of the mission, for they will vote for any thing that any one becomes enthusiastic over, provided it has a good thick missionary covering. Furthermore any thing that widens & enlarges the work at Kyoto always finds endorsement both in Japan & at Boston.

Now in regard to Dr. Scudder, you place the blame on the wrong man when you censure me for making him discontented with Japan as a medical field & inducing him to look elsewhere. If blame is to be attached to any one (a point I am not ready to admit) you must lay it on Dr. Hepburn & the Presbyterian Mission. For Dr. Scudder had fully decided to go to Corea, if he could gain the consent of the Board, before ever he came to our part of Japan, & before I had met him or corresponded with him. It was doubtless the result of his own deliberation after he had learned the comparative needs of the different fields. What I said may have confirmed him in his opinion, & in writing you, as I was a member of the mission he may have referred to my opinion on these points. I gave him just such honest, conscientious facts & judgement as I would wish any one to give me. I handed him the Report of the Osaka Conference & told him he would find my views together with that of others in that report. After reading he remarked that had the Board put such information into his hands before he started he would not have started for Japan. I appreciated his feelings & his views, it was that of a true missionary. I refuse to accept censure for dealing honestly with any one. Evidently the wisest & best missionary policy in that case would have been to have sent Dr. Berry to Niigata & have left Dr. Scudder to go to a more needy field, which he was desirous of doing.

Were I going out for the first time as a medical missionary, with my knowledge of the different fields in the east, I should pass by Japan, & so I say to all. However at my present age I have no ambition to tackle a strange language. Had I a knowledge of Chinese or Corean as I have of the Japanese, in returning I should pass by Japan. I would not return to Japan if an expensive institution had to be inaugurated to give me a place. I would not return to Japan if my only service (or main service) was to be a physician to missionaries. I left & can take up when I return more useful medical work than I have either time or strength to meet.

The investigations & studies you refer to were made after my regular daily work was done, generally for the most part while my missionary brethren were in their beds or on the lawn & tennis ground.

That the advisability of my return to Japan should be a mooted question, is a surprise to me. To doubt the expediency of my return on the ground of there being no longer need of missionary medical work in Japan, is to say that my services for the last few years have not been missionary, a point I am slow to admit. If I should not return because there is no longer medical work to be done there isn't it high time that others working in the same line be recalled?

I trust that in this long communication I have made my position understood. I am in doubt what inference you wish me to draw from your letter. I await a reply.

Very respectfully Yours,
Wallace Taylor.

Rev. Wallace Taylor, M.D.
New York, Jan. 22, '85
Rec'd Jan. 24.

New York City.
156 - East 28th St.
Feb. 1st/87.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Secy. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir, - Your letter of the 28th Jan came to hand a day or two since. I understood the inquiries of your first letter to be directly on Medical work & that only, & I answered in that line, & as I understood your inquiries. You now further write "I understand that you have rendered valuable work as a scientific medical man which has commanded the esteem & respect of the educated natives & so done honor to the missionary cause. I infer that it is in that line rather than in direct medical work as such, or in direct evangelical work that you anticipate your best services in the cause of Christ in Japan. Am I right in this?" No sir, you are not right, — you are very far from right. — If your inferences were correct I should have no thought of returning to Japan.

If any man should tell me that my work in Japan was, or that I proposed that it should be in the future, what you "infer" it to be & to have been, I should not only feel insulted but deeply wronged. And so I felt when I first read your letter. It seems to me that you have not only a very imperfect knowledge ~~[illegible]~~ of what I have done, but of the character of my work, & of me as a Christian man & missionary, or you never could have drawn such an inference.

If my work abroad was only such as you seem to suppose it to have been, riding over hobbies of med & scientific medical investigation, I should consider my mission a failure & my labors a l(Japs); your estimation of me as a missionary must be small indeed.

I seldom wrote you except on some business matters, or some important measure coming before the mission. I have written almost nothing about my work except to mention a time or two some scientific work

I had done. Hence you inferred, that that is all I did. I trusted to ~~the~~ your charity & confidence in me to suppose that such work was only incidental. The thought that you should "infer" that this was my only work, not even the shadow of it, entered my mind. Others were always writing you voluminously in regard to this & that, of this incident & that, and as my hands were full of ~~work~~ work, I was willing to allow them to do the writing. I did not write about my work, & others wrote about their own work, hence you know little or almost nothing about what I have done or the character of it, & draw very erroneous inferences in regard to it.

It is the spirit of the times for "each man to blow his own horn" & make a big fuss & bluster over what he does. Let another praise thee & not thyself" has droped out of thought, at least out of practice. If a man does not make a fuss & parade over what he does, he is supposed to be doing nothing; and so in accordance with the spirit of the times you draw your inferences in regard to my work & force me to come out & say something about the character & value of my own work, of which nothing more is distasteful to me. You surely did not draw your inferences from my last letter, for in that I distinctly said that my investigations & scientific work were done after the regular day's work was over, & while my missionary brethren were taking their rest or amusement.

My medical work is largely among the poor, doing work & giving service where the needy & suffering are not able financially to command good medical service, & where without my service, they would go without proper medical care. And in the future, if permitted to return, my medical work will be more & more so. My dispensaries & hospitals are connected with the churches, & the churches & the Christians are led on to take up & do such work, — how to do it as a Christian duty, — charity work among the poor unfortunate. Some of the churches in Osaka have nobly responded, one especially has

(2)

been doing under my direction for more than a year all a church of its financial ability could reasonably be expected to do. This I call direct medical missionary work. No such Medical work has been done elsewhere in Japan, nor attempted to be done in such vital connection with the churches; though I am aware that some loud talking & big writing has been done by other parties, but it has been largely fruitless of good results. If I mistake not some one in Osaka wrote in regard to the flood there in 1885, of the noble effort the Christians made in saving life, feeding the hungry, & caring for the destitute sick poor, - not in a spasmodic effort of a few days, but through a period of many months, - but they forgot to say that it was through my influence & direction. They forgot also to say that I remained in the city & carried on ~~my~~ this work all summer in the midst of filth & disease, while all the rest before the waters had abated fled from the stench & unpleasantness to cool summer retreats. I have stood by my post & faced every epidemic of Cholera that visited the country while we were there, six in all, — one on an average of about two years, — (and sometimes my family along with me) while not another individual in the mission has done so. Once or twice some of them have seen the tail end of an epidemic, nothing more. And yet from their safe retreats in the mountains they wrote about the Cholera from hearsay as though they witnessed it & were in it. I was on the point a time or two to write & correct the false impressions their incorrect statements must make, but being full of work dropped it as a matter of little importance. The confidence & support I was able to give the Japanese, Christians & others, during these trying times, was an ample reward for my work. I didn't even consider it necessary to write to the Board what I was doing, but supposed you would "infer" that because I was at my post I was following the example of Christ, going about doing good, & not dabbling in science. —

I do not write this to condemn others but to justify myself & give you an idea of the character of my work.

Again for the first 6 or 7 years of my service in Japan about half of my work was evangelical & half medical. During the later years, since more Japanese helpers & pastors have taken up the work, I have done less evangelical work, & because more medical work was thrust by them upon me. But I have always had a separate & independent work of my own, except for the last few months when it was dropped, because we had changed one of our dispensaries, & the Christians had taken up a work near by that took the ~~[illegible]~~ place of my ~~my work~~ work to a great extent, & because I was feeling the need of relief from the pressure of so much work. I never took up redundant evangelical work where others were working, such as teaching a class or superintending a Sabbath school. The station itself often knew but little of the quiet work I was carrying on, & more than once expressed surprise when it came out that ~~I had~~ this or that work in

{Probably you would call this indirect medical work, but I do not, nor do I know what you may "infer" from such work.

hand. I have been repeatedly requested
by my associates to write up the
interesting incidents of my work, bu
I considered the work of more importance
than flaming its results abroad.

If your inferences in regard t
my work & its character were correct, I
should have no desire to return to Japan
My desire to return is because I love
the work, for the direct missionary med
ical work I can do & for the evangelical
work I always connect with it. The
work that you "infer" I do & only do,
is by far the least part of my work, &
that part which gives me the least sa
isfaction.

There is a great difference in d
ferent workers, some do but little wor
& blow much about it, others do much
work & say little or nothing about it. So
if you judge men by the foam the
get up on the surface of their work
you fall into many erroneous inferen
ces. A quiet, modest man stands a
poor chance in the spirit of the times.

I have formed my opinions that you must Know a man before you can form an opinion of his work from what he may say of it. Some of the best workers in our mission say the least, among whom I will mention Greene & Gordon, at least what they do write doesn't often come forth in print. Others write much, are fussy, & do but little.

Again some are capable of much more work than others, their capacity for work differs,—capable because willing. Let me take an example to show what I mean. One of the members of our mission who returned to his field of labor sometime since, had been connected with the mission about 14 yrs. when he returned. During this time he had returned home twice, & from the time he broke up work till he took it up again was on an average of 2 yrs. each time, a little less one time & a little more the other, thus leaving him 10 years of time in [illegible] work on the field. During these 10 yrs. he lost almost 1 yr. from illness. & during this time also he spent on an average of 3 mos. every year in cool summer resorts, thus giving him about 7 yrs. of actual service in the 14 yrs. of so called missionary service. What inferences have you to draw from such a case? This is the most glaring example in our mission, but there are others in the same line. Most of our men, all except Mr. Jencks sometimes & myself, take long summer vacations. The members of other missions, in our part of the country do not do so, except for urgent reasons of impaired health. I have never left my work during the summer, indeed some of my most effective work, that bringing in the largest fruitage, has been during the summer. I had a vacation of about 3 mos. on account of being worn out with overwork, when I went to Corea & China, other than this I have not been absent from my post except on business connected with my work, in a period of nearly 13 yrs. What a man has done is the best index of what he will most probably do in the future. I should have thought that a period of service of nearly 13 yrs. on the ground, would have at least met with some consideration. But in this as in other things a man must look to his own conscience & to his God for an approval of faithful service; though we all fail, some more, some less, in ~~our~~ stewardship.

Again you send two new families to Japan, excepting they commence to teach English, & all cannot do so (& if they could is it desirable? does it pay?) how much real, valuable service do they render before the the expiration of four years? They may do some big writing about the work in general & especially in regard to what they are doing. But from experience & observation on the ground, I feel safe in affirming that it is but little valuable service to the work they have rendered before the experation of about four years.

They are just commencing to be useful, How much do they cost the Board? We have a large family, I know what or about what we cost the Board, Have I been disposed to incur large expenditures for a small return when other measures less expensive would probably secure quite as good results? Have I not objected to many expedients approved both by the mission & the Board on the ground of indirect work & small returns?

I do not wish to exalt my own office, nor the importance & value of my own work; but I faced the question of means & its expenditure in lines, that in my own judgement, would be of advantage to the work & the cause of Christ in Japan, when I decided to return before I left, & now also while I purpose to return & again take up the work, if Providence permits & the way opens.

If not misunderstood, I trust you have my answer to your inquiries,

Very Respectfully Yours
Wallace Taylor.

Rev. Wallace Taylor M.D.
Feb. 1. 1887.

New York City,
156 East 28th St. Feb. 16/87.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Secy. A.B.C.F.M.

My dear Sir, — Your kind letter of a recent date has been received.

If the way is open we hope to return to Japan next fall, in Sept. or Oct. at least we have so planned.

Mrs. Taylor & the children are at Oberlin, Ohio. They are well.

With respect I remain
Very truly yours,
Wallace Taylor.

New York Feb. 16, '87.

Rec'd Feb. 18.

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New York City.
156-East 28th St.
Feb. 21/87.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.,

My Dear Sir, Inclosed are a few letters which I request you to please forward to the parties addressed. I do not know Mr. Pettis address, nor do I know when Mr. Jencke will probably reach this country. And oblige

Yours Truly,

Wallace Taylor

New York, Feb. 21, 1887.

Rec'd Feb. 23.

New York City.
156 - East 78th St.
Mar. 7/87

Rev. N. G. Clark,
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.,

My Dear Sir, - Your kind note in regard to Mrs. Pettee is at hand. I understand by your letter that your idea is for me to visit Mrs. Pettee. Probably Mr. Pettee so wrote you, but my suggestion to them was that Mrs. Pettee visit New York for a medical consultation. For this reason, if I visit her it will be only my individual opinion. But if she should come here I should see her in consultation with Dr. Gray of Brooklyn, or some other good man, who has had a wide experience with such cases, & thus she would secure ~~get~~ the advantage of another's opinion not only as to the advisability of her return to Japan but also in regard to treatment. The expense of her travel here would be about the same as that of mine going there. The only additional expense would be the consultation fee & her expense while here for a day or so. In my judgement it would be well worth the additional expense in satisfaction both to them & to the Board, besides the benefit it may to her in the way of treatment.

I will retain the draft sent, and if my suggestions meet your approval & Mrs. Pettee comes here I will turn it over to her, but if not I can use it in the way desired. Yet if

I recollect Mr. Petter's statements on the point of expense, it was that it was about $8 there, & of course would be as much to return.

I shall wait to hear your reply before writing them.

Very truly yours,

Wallace Taylor.

Rev. Wallace Taylor.

New York City, Mar. 7, '87.

Rec'd Mar. 8.

Oberlin, Ohio.
May 11/87.

Rev. W. G. Clark, D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir.

Your kind letter of the 9th came to hand, yesterday, a few minutes after I had mailed you a letter speaking of my visit to Hampton to see the Petters.

I have not heard of Miss Hattie Gulick's being in Oberlin, however she may be. I shall enquire of her sister Mrs.

[illegible]. If she is within reach I will willingly comply with your request. I am somewhat acquainted with Miss Hattie, having had her as a patient for a short time in Japan.

I feel quite well satisfied with my work in New York the last winter. I was enabled to occupy my time quite fully, & reviewed most of the advance ground taken up by specialties during the last few years.

Mrs. Taylor [illegible] children are well.

Very respectfully Yours,
Wallace Taylor.

Oberlin, Ohio,
May 10/87.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir. I reached Oberlin a few days ago, coming home by the way of Hampton, Va. as you requested.

Mr. Pettee was somewhat ill while I was there, but there was no indication of his illness being any thing more than temporary. Mrs. Pettee I found very much better than when she left Japan. She is not fully well, and probably will not be for years to come, if during her life time. But she has so far recovered that she is comfortable except when her paroxysms of Migraine come on, which is about once a month or once in two months & last for two or three days. When I saw her she appeared in good health. She has so far recovered that she can take charge of her domestic duties readily, but finds that her paroxysms of distress are aggravated by mental work. This is a common condition with such cases. She has learned in a measure how to control herself & how to take care of herself, and I trust her future care may keep her improving for years to come.

In view of Mr. Pettee's abilities & qualifications for work, & of the need of workers in Japan, I should consider it advisable for him to return to Japan. But would not think it best for Mrs. Pettee to return with a view of engaging in Missionary work for some time. Most of our returned Missionaries continue to improve for two or three years after returning if careful; & so I should expect Mrs. Pettee to continue to improve. If she can take charge of her domestic duties & keep in comfortable health for the next two or three years, it is all that that can be reasonably expected of her. And if she returns she should return with that understanding; & so I informed her. She is somewhat annoyed with the thought that if she returns to Japan she will be expected to & ought to engage in direct missionary work. The lack of society appears to react somewhat unfavorably on her, & the question of whether it might not be well for Mr. Pettee to take up work in Osaka or Tokio, on Mrs. Pettee's account is doubtless worthy of consideration. If they were going out for the first time, I should consider their going unadvisable, but under the circumstances, under all human probability, it seems to me advisable.

I have reported to Treas. Ward the expenditure of the check of ten dollars ($\$10^{\underline{00}}$) received from you, & also of the ten dollars ($\$10^{\underline{00}}$) received from Mr. Pettee.

Dr. Gordon wrote me during the winter that he took cold at Des Moines, on his way back, & had not been so well since. Mrs. Eddy of Brooklyn, Dr. Gordon's cousin, informed me that Dr. Gordon was not so well & that Mrs. Gordon was anxious about him. I am just in receipt of a letter from a cousin of mine in Los Angeles, who saw him a few days before he left, & spoke of his looking so feeble & worn out. I fear the beneficial effects of the climate had worn out in his case, & that he had again commenced to decline. If so his future labors in Japan will most probably be of short duration.

Very respectfully Yours,

Wallace Taylor.

Rev. Wallace Taylor

E. Springs, Ark. July 18/1885.

Rec'd Aug 1st.

Oberlin, Ohio.
July 28th /87.

Rev N. G. Clark, D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir. — I reached home last evening after an absence of several weeks. Mrs. Taylor forwarded a copy of your letter of June 10th to me but I failed to receive it. Hence my delay in answering your inquiries.

I have been absent from home so much during ~~the~~ winter and summer, that I feel desirous of staying with our children that we propose leaving in this country for some two or three months yet and get them fairly started in next year's school. Hence I have not planned to leave for Japan before the latter part

Oberlin, July 27, 18[illegible]7.

Rec'd July 29.

Oberlin, Ohio.
Aug. 2nd/87.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Secy. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir. Your kind letter of July 30th came to hand yesterday. And in reply I will state that we will need the "*refit allowance*" you refer to & shall be happy to have it granted to us.

I wish also to make inquiry in regard to the allowance made for missionary children when in the States at school. We hope to make arrangements to leave our three older boys in Oberlin to attend school.

The youngest of the three is rather young to leave, but he ought to be in a good school and is rather old to take back to Japan, for in a few years we should have to send him home to be educated. By leaving him with his brothers & in a good family it will not be so hard for either him or us, & we trust in the end better for him. The allowance in Japan for children over six years of age is $150 per yr. Our children while in the States in school will cost us much more than while with us in Japan. Hence I suppose the allowance for children at school is at least as much as when in Japan. Mr. Davis pays $4 each per week for his children, & has their clothing, books, & incidentals to meet besides. I do not know that I can have our children properly cared for in a good family for less. Hence we cannot estimate that the expense of a child in school will be less than $250 pr. yr. While in a few years they will cost more. The lowest expense of a student at school in Oberlin College is now estimated at about $300 pr. yr. How missionaries who receive but a living allowance while on the foreign field are to have their children educated, when they have been blessed with a moderate sized family; so educated as to meet their own conscientious views & parental obligations, & fit their children for use-able to see! Being separated from one's children while they are so young, & for so many years, is to me the most trying sacrifice & denial a missionary has to make.

Whether a medical "refit allowance" is made for a medical man ~~on~~ returning to his field I do not know.

There are some medicines that cannot be had in Japan that I should like to take back with me; also some new & improved instruments that are in need every few days, & surgical appliances. These are not only not to be had in Japan, but such as can be got there ~~can~~ be had much cheaper ~~there~~ than there. (The government hospitals

& medical schools send to Germany for their supplies, hence they are not generally found in the market in Japan, & when they are to be had are generally of an inferior quality & dear in price.) Hence it will be economy in means & time to take back a needed supply of medicines & supplies in again taking up the work. If no refit medical allowance is given to a [illegible] man returning to his field, probably the need can be met in some other way. I requested the Japan mission to make the usual estimates for me in Mission Native Medical work for the coming year (1888.) which they most probably did. If no refit medical allowance can be secured, probably permission to can be ~~secured~~ with permission to charge it to the medical acct. of the mission, & it could be met from the appropriations of the coming year, (1888) About $150 or $200 invested in medicines & medical supplies is all I should ~~consider~~ necessary to take back with me.

After the refit allowance is granted there are some things I think, we shall send for to be sent out with the Japan mission supplies.

Very respectfully yours,
Wallace Taylor.

Wallace Taylor, M.D.,
Oberlin, O., Aug. 2, 1887.
Rec'd Aug. 4.

Oberlin Ohio.
Aug 23rd/87.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir: - Your kind letter of the 11th, in reply to some inquiries I made came duly to hand. I wish to make further inquiries in regard to other matters.

(1) I wish to know at what dates certain vessels leave San Francisco for Yokohama. Some of the vessels are much more desirable to take passage on than others. The vessels of the Pacific S.S. Co. are not so comfortable as those of the British line. Besides some of the vessels of the P.S.S. Co. are not consid-

ered fully safe by those competent t
judge. Either the Belgic or the
Arabic of the English line ar
the ones I should choose to tak
passage on. Hence I shall be
obliged if you can send
me a schedule of the departures
of the vessels for Yokohama, du
ring Oct. & Nov. The tickets fo
passage are generally procur
from Mr. Flint, I believe.
We should need three I presume,
as the sum of the children's
ages are taken so as to count up
the most possible. The child
we shall take back with us
are 9. 7. 5 & 3 respectively.
Probably indeed the co. would
charge for three & a half fare
(2) By having tickets for passag
to Yokohama, or certificates
of passage, could we secur
more than the usual a

lowance for baggage (150 lbs) on the cars to San Francisco. Having been a passenger from Yokohama secures free transportation of 300 lbs. baggage on the R.R. east.

(3) You neglected to answer my inquiries in regard to an allowance for an outfit for medical purposes. And if none is granted whether I could be allowed to get some Medical supplies, say $150 or $200 worth, & have it charged to the Medical account of the Mission, - Mission Native. I sent word to the mission requesting them to make estimates for my Medical work for 1886, the same for Medical Native, for Osaka & Kobe, as I had been accustomed to ask for in previous years.

You will confer a favor by giving information on these points,

And oblige,

Yours Respectfully,

Wallace Taylor.

Oberlin, Aug. 23, 1887,

Rec'd Aug. 25.

aylor, M.D.,

Rev. Wallace Taylo

Rev. W. Taylor MD

Japan

Oberlin Ohio.
Sept. 9/87.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

My Dear Sir. - Your kind letter of the 3rd & also a previous letter are at hand.

I received the check Treas. Ward sent me of $150. I herewith send him a list of goods to be purchased & also make some statements in regard to the check sent.

I have written Dr. Humphrey & Mrs. Flint in regard to vessels, baggage &c; but as yet I have not received a reply.

When I spoke of leaving for Japan the latter part of ~~October~~ or the first of Nov. the thought in my mind was to leave here about that time not to sail from San Francisco then. To sail on the Oceanic would require us to leave here as early as the 10th Oct. As we have to break up housekeeping & dispose of our few things, it would hurry us rather much to leave so soon. If the Gaelic is a desirable vessel to sail in we may arrange to go on her. Otherwise we should arrange to go on the Belgic. We know this vessel for we came over on her, she is a first class vessel. But she sails later than we had thought of going. The thought in my mind was to leave San Francisco about the middle of November. When I hear from Mr. Flint we will finally decide.

Very truly yours,
Wallace Taylor.

N. Zulu -

Oberlin Ohio
Sept. 26th/87.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

My Dear Sir, Your kind note of the 23rd came to hand this morning.

I wrote you some days ago along with some letters I sent to Treas. Ward. I supposed you had received it.

I have written Dr. Humphrey twice, but have received no reply as yet from him. I received a note from his secretary Saturday last, stating that the

310.

last party of Missionaries who went through to San Francisco had 250 lbs baggage allowed them by having their steamer tickets to Yokohama, Hence I suppose we can have the same amount allowed us by previously securing steamer tickets.

I had a letter from E.P. Flint, San Francisco some two days ago, stating that the Gaelic, sailing Nov. 9th, was a "twin sister to the Belgic". Hence a good vessel to take passage in. Hence we are making preparations to break up camp & leave so as to take that vessel.

I was informed last year that missionaries were not expected to attend the Annual Meeting of the Board except on special invitation, having heard nothing about it I have not made any arrangements.

Very Sincerely Yours,
Wallace Taylor.

Wm Taylor MD

P6

Oberlin. Ohio.
Oct. 6/87.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Secy. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir. I send to you this application for our children's allowance that we leave here in School, as I understand from Mrs. Ward, that this formal procedure is necessary.

Name,
Norman Ward Taylor
Born Jan. 12. '72,

Oberlin, Ohio.

Thomas Maynard Taylor,
born May 26th '74,
Kobe, Japan.
Willie Haverfield Taylor.
born Oct. 9th '75,
Kobe, Japan.

Prof. F. F. Jewett of Oberlin College, Oberlin Ohio, will take charge of our boys finances during our absence in Japan. And the allowance as sent on will be placed in the College treasury for safe keeping, to be used as needed.

Will you please secure through the Prudential Committee

the appropriation for
our three children
and oblige.

I trust this matter
can be arranged with
the data I have here
given without further writing & delay
in waiting.

We are making
arrangements to leave
Oberlin about the
20th of this month.

Very respectfully yours,
Wallace Taylor.

Des Moines, Oct. 25 - 1887

Rec'd Oct. 29 - '87

Des Moines Iowa
Oct. 25/87.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.,
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir—

Your favor of the 12th came to hand when we were very busy & perplexed tearing up & getting ready to leave Oberlin. We are stopping here a few days before finally starting on the overland journey. We are all well at present.

The allowance for our boys had

not yet reached Oberlin when we left. I hope it may come soon, before they need to draw any. Prof. Jewett of Oberlin is to attend to it.

I shall arrange with Mr. Allchin so that the work of the Osaka station is well cared for.

Very truly Yours,
Wallace Taylor.

Aboard the "Gaelic",
Lat. 34°-30' N.
Long. 148°-50 E.
Saturday, Nov. 26th/87

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Sect. A. B. C. F. M.

My Dear Sir,— Your letter of Oct. 25th, reached me at San Francisco, Cal, just as we were about to sail, having been forwarded from Oberlin, Ohio.

I note the two points you make, to wit, as to not having seen me while we were in the States, & in regard to the work in Japan.

What you say in regard to the first seems to me, — after what has occurred, to be very formal. I was accessable, & it could b

y arranged so I could
been seen, had it been
thought desirable.

When I returned to the
States after an absence
of near thirteen years, hav-
ing remained much lon-
ger than any other one of the
missionaries in Japan,
having spent the whole of
~~my~~ the time at my post in
work (except one short
vacation) and not spent
two or three months of
each year in a summer's
rest on the mountains, I
supposed my service was
worthy of some consider-
ation. But when I was
told that if I were to at-
tend the annual meeting at
Des Moines I "doubtless
would be made welcome",
but that the Board did not

meet the expenses of missionaries to these meetings, when I knew that other men from the same place had their expenses met, & knowing too the men of the Japan mission well enough to be assured that they when at home managed to have their expenses to such meetings met; — and having a large family to provide for, I was not disposed to expend fifty dollars that I might "receive a welcome". And when further one of the Secretaries of the Board, who had been my teacher in the seminary & who also had been Mrs. Taylor's teacher, spent at two different times near a week at Oberlin & knew we were there, yet never called to see us; and also the wife of one of the secretaries who

school, spent some time in Oberlin, & visited across the street from us, not over half a block away, & knew we were there, yet did not call to see us, I concluded that the secretaries of the American Board did not wish to see returned missionaries, unless it be some especially favored ones, & also concluded that I should be very careful not to impose myself on them.

I am the only member of the mission (so far as I know) who has been home & not had the privilege of attending such meetings; — the only one I suppose whose presence on such occasions was not necessary "to help in carrying on such meetings!" If I live to return to the States again I shall know much better what not to expect.

In regard to the second point, I have already answered, that I should endeavor to arrange with Mr. Allchin so that the work of the Osaka station will not suffer. But in regard to this I shall know much better after being back on the ground again for a time.

Very truly yours,
Wallace Taylor.

Rev. William Taylor,

At Sea, Nov. 26, 1887,

Rec'd Dec. 22.

Osaka, Japan.
Feb. 6/88.

Rev. J. Smith.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir. — Your letter of Dec 27/87, came by the last mail. You requested me to make some explation in regard to points therein mentioned. I cheerfully comply with that request.

The first time you were in Oberlin, after the meetings at the Second Church, I inquired where you were stopping, intending to call on you. I was informed you were at Dr. Allen's, & were ill, but would be around in a few days. So I postponed my call till you should be better. After a few days I enquired of Dr. Allen how you were. He informed me you were much better &

+ to my surprise that you had left town. When you were there in March I was absent in New York, but was somewhat surprised to learn that you had not called around to see Mrs. Taylor + the family.

Your letter makes clear some things that to me appeared somewhat strange.

We are all well, + at work again, Mrs. Taylor in the Girls' school, + I in medical work + also in work in connection with the Shimanouchi Church.

Mrs. Taylor joins in wishing to be remembered to Mrs. Smith + yourself.

Very respectfully yours,
Wallace Taylor.

Osaka, Feb. 6. 1888.
Rec'd Mar. 19.

Osaka, Japan,
Mar 1st/88.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir. — We find some changes in Japan since we left for the States. Not so many nor so marked however as we were lead to anticipate from the reports that came to us while we were absent. The Christian work has moved on quite a space in some places. The Girls' School in Osaka, which now numbers some 240 pupils has advanced the most of any one feature of our work.

The medical work I found run down to almost nothing on my return. It is however gathering up since I commenced work again. — I am doing work in connection with & in the Shima no Uchi Church.

There is one point I wish to bring to your consideration, namely, the appropriation for our children who are at school in Oberlin, Ohio. In corresponding with you on the subject, you stated that one hundred & twenty dollars ($120.00) was the amount allowed missionary's children when at school, but in special cases one hundred & fifty dollars ($150.00) each was allowed by a special grant of the Prudential committee. (I quote from memory the substance.) I concluded to allow the matter to rest till I ascertained further in regard to it. Since coming to Japan I have been informed that Mr. Greene received one hundred & fifty dollars ($150.00) for his child, that Mr. Atkinson receives one hundred & fifty dollars ($150.00) for his child, & that Mr. Davis was at first granted one hundred & twenty dollars ($120.00) each for his children, & then afterwards a further allowance of one hundred dollars ($\$100\frac{00}{''}$) making in all over one hundred & fifty dollars (over $\$150\frac{00}{''}$) each for his children. If these men are in need of this extra thirty dollars ($\$30\frac{00}{''}$) for their children making the allowance received one hundred & fifty dollars ($\$150\frac{00}{''}$) for each child, per year, I feel that I am in as much need of it as they. For the expense of our children runs very much over the allowance now given, & it pinches us too much here to meet it. Hence I request an additional ninety dollars ($\$90\frac{00}{''}$) to the grant already given for this year, commencing Oct. 26/87, making the grant for each child one hundred & fifty dollars ($\$150\frac{00}{''}$) for this year, or four hundred & fifty dollars ($\$450\frac{00}{''}$) in all, the amount granted to the other members of this mission, & equal to the amount allowed if they were here with us in Japan.

When this grant is given you will please inform me of it. And the money can be sent on to Prof. Jewett, at Oberlin.

We are all reasonably well at present.

Very truly Yours.
Wallace Taylor.

Osaka, Mch. 10-1888
Rec'd April 7

Children

Mr Ward -

Osaka. Japan Aug 27/88.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir: Your kind letter of July 20th came to hand a few days ago, making inquiry in regard to what I was doing this summer, & the character of the medical work I am enabled to carry on.

In reply I would say, that during the summer I have dropped something over a third of my work, for the summer. I have clinics four days per week, running from 30 to 50 patients.

Mrs. Taylor & the children are in Kobe for the summer, in a bungalo near the hills that I was enabled to rent for the time. It is a country like place, & being within reach of the sea, we find it a pleasant place. I spend Saturday & Sunday with them, & the rest of the week in Osaka. Once or twice however it has been so oppressive in Osaka that I ran down & spent a day or two with them during the middle of the week where I find it much pleasanter. All the other members of our Missio being off on the mountains, all Evangelical work is dropped for the summer except here & there where it is carried on wholly through native agency, & being absent on the Sabbath I dropped also my work for the summer. As soon as the weather becomes comfortably cool I shall resume full work again.

Mrs. Taylor & the children are well.

In regard to the character of the medical work, — It has been an unusually healthy summer, there is no prevailing epidemic, & an unusual small amount of cases peculiar to this this country during the summer. Hence I have not been called out into various parts of the city so much this summer as usual, & have not had the opportunity to widen my acquaintance & exert an influence in new places as usual. My medical work is almost altogether dispensary work. I have a small place where I can put a few in-patients only.

The character of the most efficient medical work is gradually changing in Japan. Many Japanese Physicians have established small private hospitals, the gov. some larger Ken & Fu hospitals, & the people are growing to patronize hospitals more & more. Hospital work is more efficient & effective to those who patronize it as an evangelical agency than dispensary work, & as such must grow more & more important in the future.

Hence I feel somewhat lame because so very small a part of my work is hospital work. The number of benevolent cases that we are enabled to aid is very much less than I wish it was. The great stress that is laid on the churches is for evangelical work. This is as it should be. But the benevolent caring for those ill, in distress & needing aid, will not be anything like properly done till the Christians take hold of it. And it is but little the effort that is being made in that direction. From two of the churches in Osaka I get a little aid, but from no place else. Hence we are continually cramped for funds to do the good that comes to our hands to be done, & must allow many to go on & suffer when we would be only too glad to aid them. The great majority of hospital & dispensary patients, in Japan can meet their own medical expenses, but those who cannot, or can only partially do so, aggregate quite a large number during the year, & are an important element, & these we have to struggle on the supp[illegible]ing them imperfectly as we can. I was in hopes that while in the States I might find the way open up to start the nucleus for a hospital, but in this I was disappointed.

In Naniwa & Shimanouchi in Osaka I endeavor to identify the medical work with the churches, making it as largely as I can a church work, and in a measure I succeed. But in Kobe they are a disintegrated set when it comes to such work, & I have not been enabled to get any thing done. We have to make drafts on our work in other lines & places to supply the benevolent aid that should be given ~~within the~~ & done by the churches there. The example that Christ has given us in this line of work has to be set before this people, & they be led to engage in it before they take it up.

Very truly yours,
Wallace Taylor.

Rev. Wallace Taylor
Osaka [illegible] 8/88

Osaka, Japan, Jan 12/89.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.,

My Dear Sir: – Your letter in regard to Mrs. Dr. Cutter came to hand by last mail.

In regard to your inquiry I would say that she does not state enough in regard to herself to enable any one who has not seen her to form an opinion in regard to her condition. She states in substance that she has "spinal trouble" + "Uterine displacement". But that is as indefinite as "tweedle de + tweedle dum". What the character of either of these troubles is, or how severe it is, she does not say. It may be serious, it may be very mild. Patients are very poor judges about themselves in such matters. Nor is it likely it would be wise to rely on any statement she might make on these points. The only way for you to know definitely in regard to her physical condition, or whether it would be wise for her to go abroad, would be to have some competent physician make an examination of her case, & have him report to you, (not through her)

From any thing she states, I don't see why she should not be able to do as much in Japan as in Ohio. We have a milder & more equable climate here than there is in Ohio. It is a humid climate it is true, and many people suffer from neuralgia here, and she may also find she suffered more here than there for that reason. For it is very likely that what she calls "spinal trouble" is in reality neuralgia. I fear however that she would not find much to do here in the line of work she speaks of having hitherto devoted her time. There is plenty of work among the women however, even for one who speaks only English, here in Osaka at least. At Kioto, if she went there, she would have the benefit of Dr. Berry's & of Dr. Buckley's medical advice.

If your manual, as she states, makes the statement "that no one who has spinal trouble or Uterine dis-

Rev. Wallace Taylor, M.D.

placement had better apply" as a missionary, the sooner you have that statement struck out the better. It is too nonsensical to find a place in your manual. It is not the kind of disease or weakness that any one has that should disqualify him or her from going abroad as a missionary, but its gravity, - its character. There is many a one with "Spinal trouble" so called, or "Uterine displacement" of so mild a form that it can be wisely overlooked.

I forward your letter to Dr. Berry, & also send a brief statement of my opinion of Mrs. Cutter's case to Mr. Stanford, as you request.

Very truly yours,
Wallace Taylor.

Rev. Wallace Taylor M.D.
Osaka, Japan, Sept. 13. 1883.
Recd Oct. 15.

Rev. Wallace Taylor M.D.S

Osaka, Jan. 12, 1889.

Rec'd Feb. 16.

Osaka, Japan. Feb. 9/89.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.

My Dear Sir. — Mr. Cady called on me a few days since & stated that Mrs. Cady was again "in a family-way," & that from their unpleasant experience in former occasions of like character, he & she both very much desired that she might be able to go to the States to be confined. They expect that her confinement will come off in the latter part of August next, or early in Sept. Mr. Cady's thought is that if his wife could return to the States with Miss Colby, the latter part of June or early in July, & go on to friends near Boston & be confined, And then he return to the States in about 18 months, as at that time he would have been out as a missionary some 9 years, & this would give Mrs. Cady a good season of rest in the States before they came out to Japan again. And he further requested me to state that if this

plan met with a favorable consideration in Boston, that it would much oblige them if you would send permission for Mrs. Cady to return either to him or to me, when the mission had given approval of such a step. That this would give them ample time to prepare & make their plans, & also prevent delay. He desires that this communication should be treated as confidential, & that you would not mention it in your general communications to the mission. And furthermore that no advantage will be taken of such permission, should you grant it, to do any thing without full permission from the mission.

I need scarcely add that I write this letter at Mr. Cady's request.

Very truly Yours,
Wallace Taylor.

Recd Mar. 12

Osaka, Japan.
Apr. 20/89.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.
Secy. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir. — Mr. Lear
ed states that you have requested the Com-
mittee Ad Interim to consider the question
of how many missionaries we need & their dis
tribution. But he as chairman of that commit
tee does not see proper to convene the committee
for that purpose, & suggests that each station
sends on a statement of its own needs, & hence
I make a statement of the needs of the Osak
station.

(1) one man for evangelical work who
can use the language & go to work at once
(2) one lady to teach in the Boy's school,
(3) one lady to teach vocal & instrumenta
music in the Girl's school.
(4) one man to prepare for future work
In regard to these,

__First__, if Mr. Cary can be induced to co
to Osaka we will be well supplied. A ne
man who cannot handle the language wi
not be of any material aid at present. If
Mr. John Gulick comes back to the station
he will count one in numbers, but he ha
not prepared himself for evangelical

work, does not take to such work, & hence will
not supply the need in that line.

Second. Miss Colby is teaching in the Boys' school
& says she will not leave it till some one is here
to take that position. Although in justice to
herself she ought to return to the States for
a time.

It requires a lady of some prudence & dignity of character to fill that position.
A young woman of little or no experience would simply prove a failure.
It is a difficult place to fill, not on account
of the teaching, but on account of the position
& circumstances attending it. The station
do not feel that Miss Graves, after some
experience in that line, would for any
length of time creditably fill the place.
Neither are the station ready to ask Miss
Vetter, who is in Kobe, to go into the
school, feeling from what is known of
her that it would not be wise. We wished
to get Mr. S. S. Gulick during his long stay
in these parts to teach temporarily till
he received his passport, but failed
to impress upon him the advisability
of his doing so.

Third. Miss Daughaday wished two l
dies sent out to assist her in the

Girls' school. The station however don't feel ready to ask for two. Mr. Allchin spends much of his times, (two & three lessons per week) teaching music there. He should be relieved of this. One who cannot teach both vocal & instrumental music well, will not be of any special aid. After Mr. Allchi teaching there with such success as he has, an inferior teacher would make but a poor show. With what other work a m sic teacher could do in the school, & wi Miss Poole's aid, the station feel that on lady properly qualified is all they shou ask for.

Fourth. Mr. Allchin will be return ing home for a vacation before many years. He needs it now. He has been in insufficient health during the winter & spring; & it is not necess that I should further speak of the wisdom of having a man prepar ing to do future work in this station to fill such vacancies as must neces sarily come.

It has become so in the Mission that it is each station to look out for its own interests largely. And it is the

~~the~~ station that makes the biggest fuss, & writes & talks the most persistently that gets the reinforcements. Osaka has been in great need of being strengthened for the last three or four years, but she gets no reinforcements. Kioto already full of men & women gets all she asks for, & always wants more.

We had thought to get Miss McLenna here, & the Committee had ~~had~~ so decided at one time, but the Okayama station so wriggled & planned, magnifying the importance of companionship over that of needed work that they got & kept her. We all feel that she would have filled the place in the Boys' School well. I say this with the best of feelings toward all, but it will let you know how things sometimes go out here.

Very truly yours,
Wallace Taylor.

Osaka, Apr. 20, 1889
Rec'd May 27

Osaka, Japan, May 22/89.

Rev. N. G. Clark. D.D.,

Secy. A.B.C.F.M.,

My Dear Sir. I herewith send you a copy of the Osaka Station report for the year ending Apr 30/89. The report is as it was written, but through deference to the wishes of some members of the station some portions, as you see, ~~was~~ were stricken out.

Statistics are valuable only so far as they conform to facts. There appears to be a strong tendency on the part of Missionaries to inflate reports. For my part I only know how to estimate a report, by knowing who ~~compiled~~ made it, & his method of compiling his statistics. As for example the statistics of this station last year in regard to church members were made almost one-third more than they really were. And yet Mr. Allchin is not the man whom I would suspect of inflating a report. The Girl's School was reported to me this year at first as having over 500 students, but when I got at the

Rev. Wallace Tayl
Osaka [illegible] May 2

How the other stations report I don't assume to say. We should come down to "rock bottom" sometime, and we may as well do it now as at any time.

I had a regular bout with J. H. Berry when it came to getting up a tabulated form for medical statistics. He can go a little ahead of any man I know when it comes to getting up statistics. For example last year he reported some 8000 patients seen, + yet his own report showed when you took the trouble to sum it up only about 2200. A few years ago I recollect he reported something over 16000 patients seen at Okayama, + yet I am fully confident the man did not see over 3000, if that many. He reports in the Japan Mail every month as seeing from 120 to 150 poor patients at Doshisha Hospital, + yet according to his method of counting there may not really be more than 10 or 15, or at most 20 poor patients per month. These things are not comfortable when you come to pile them on a man, but when I am asked to report side by side with a man he must report facts or I can't report with him. I finally succeeded in getting him down to something within the bounds of reason, but still the blank form has too much of the "spread eagle style" for a modest man.

Very truly yours,
Wallace Taylor.

Osaka. July 1/89.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

My Dear Sir. At the request of the station I wrote Miss Holbrook making some statements in regard to the Boy's School in this place, as being probably a position that she & her friend might find satisfactory employment in for a time. Enclosed I send you her reply which came to hand this morning. The letter speaks for itself. She is not adapted to such a place. — Government employment is very uncertain for women in Japan.

She has a loud call to stay at home, if she only knew it.

Very truly yours,
Wallace Taylor.

Rec'd July 26

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Osaka. Japan. Sept 9/89.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
Sect. A.B.C.F.M.

My Dear Sir. — I write & request another year's appropriation for our three boys at school in Oberlin. The same as last year & the year before, namely 150 dollars for each, or 450 dollars for the three, for one year from Oct. 26th of this year.

We are all well. Mrs. Taylor & the children are in Kobe, I shall bring them back this week. We have had a pleasant time there this summer, & an agreeable change from the confinement of the city. None of the members of our station are back yet except Miss Poole who is resting up after her summer's vacation.

Very truly yours
Wallace Taylor.

Osaka, Sept. 9, '89

Rec'd Oct. 5.

P.C. ✓

~~Piano freight $3.70~~

Osaka. Japan. Oct 16/89

To The Committee ad Interim,

The Osaka station requests the committee to apply to the Board for a grant of $200.00 to meet the expenses of opening up a station in Tsu in the Province of Ise, & also to authorize the mission treas. to advance the funds till the grant comes from Boston.

Wallace Taylor, Stat. Secy.

The various stations are informed of this request.

Most if not all the members of the committee are acquainted with the circumstances, I think, so it is not necessary to speak at length in regard to the movement. We all admit of the desirability of opening up a station in Ise if it can be done.

The plan now is for Miss Colby to go to Tsu as soon as Miss Daniels arrives so as to relieve her in the Boy's school. She will live in Mr. Suji's family. A Girl's school is organized & she goes as teacher in the school, but will spend most of her time & strength in direct Christian work. The expenses to be met will be moving Miss Colby over, & fitting up a portion of the house so as to render it suitable for her to live in during the winter. Living in the Pastor's family he will be obliged to have a better house & a house in a more desirable part of the city than if he did not have a lady missionary living with him, & the extra rent thus accruing should be paid from mission funds. These are the expenses to be met, and while it may not cost half of what is asked for, we don't feel we ought to ask for a less sum, for it may be necessary to meet some unforeseen contingencies. Miss Colby expects to remain a year at least. & it is hoped that by that time others may be forthcoming to go to her assistance, or to take up the work. As funds are granted more readily by the Board for opening up a new field of work, or extending it in a new place, we do not apprehend that there ought to be any misgivings as to its being granted.

Osaka Oct 16 1889.

Rec'd Nov. 18 – 1889.

Special

✓

Telford Miss Caroline M.

Caroline M Telford friend Telford

Port Byron N. Y.
May 27, 89

Rev N. G. Clark D. D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.

Dear Dr. Clark,-

Your kind letter received, I appreciate the sympathy you express to us in our sorrow. We have laid away a dearly loved member of our family, but though we mourn over our loss and the loneliness of our home, still we know that our loss is Mother's gain and we look beyond the grave to the happiness of the world to which she has gone. We are very anxious at present for Father the shock seems almost more than he can bear physically.

Holyoke tomorrow and hoped to make up the work I have lost in school, but my duty and privilege at present seems to be to try to comfort Father in his grief.

I can not tell yet whether my plans for Japan will be changed or not. My friends have expected, and were willing for me to go in the fall, until I told them of the misunderstanding in regard to Dr Holbrook. They are inclined to feel that it would be better for me to wait indefinately. Still there will be no objection to whatever I feel is right to do, and I trust the right way will be shown me. I do not think it will be possible for me to decide

Committee come to some decision about sending Dr. Holbrook. If they see fit to designate her to Japan and allow her to go in the fall as she so much desires, I think that would decide me to go then also. I do not wish to say too much about personal interests for I think I am willing to go alone and do whatever work is meant for me when I am sure I hear the Lord's voice saying "This is the way &c".
Having thought and planned so long about having a companion with whom to go and perhaps to live, I do feel desirous to go with her, and if possible to arrange to keep house with her. In regard to the College plan for

Japan, if it is not thought to be the best thing I have no wish to push the matter. I am perfectly willing to enter into teaching or general missionary work as the case may require.

If my goods have not already gone I think perhaps they had better be delayed for a time. I myself, have not given up the hope of going next Sept. but things seem to be rather uncertain just at present. I can only wait a little and see what comes.

Very respectfully yours

Caroline M. Telford

South Hadley, June 7. 1889.

Rec'd June 10.

Mt Holyoke College
June 7, 1889.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Dr Clark.-

Yours of June 4th just at hand, having been forwarded from Port Byron.

I returned to Mt. Holyoke on Wednesday, leaving my family friends in a slightly better condition than when I last wrote you. Shall remain until the end of the term unless called home again.

I am exceedingly sorry that the question in regard to Dr Holbrook must be delayed so long, but trust all may be decided in the *Lord's* way at

As for myself, it will be impossible for me to say certainly when I can go until during the summer. The condition of my home friends may require me to delay for a year, although they now expect me to go in Sept. I shall however, continue my preparations and if the way remains open hope to go this year.

My interest in the Japan people is very great and I do not doubt that I should be happy to be engaged in the Master's vineyard there.

I realize more and more my weakness and incapability to lead souls to Christ, but I trust that He will teach me

It is much harder to think of leaving home now than before the recent sorrow came to our home but "My grace is sufficient for thee" and I am sure He will be that all-sufficiency to those I have and to me.

Thanking you for your kind interest and sympathy,

I remain

Respectfully,

Caroline M. Telford.

Miss Caroline M. Hayes.

Mt. Holyoke College
June 18, '89.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.

Dear Dr. Clark,-

As you asked me to keep you informed in regard to myself I feel that I should write you the present state of affairs.

My way seems to be somewhat hedged up at present and I can not tell what the result may be, but I trust it may make no difference in my work ultimately.

About the time I was called home I noticed a slight swelling on my neck but thought little of it. It has

enlargement of the glands.
At present it seems likely to suppurate. If it should progress and heal without difficulty I presume it would not hinder my usefulness in the foreign field. I have thought however, it may necessitate some change in my plans. It is the first of the kind I ever had and there has never been any trace of the disease in our family to our knowledge.

My brother who has been so ill, is the same one of whom I spoke in my health certificate as having had some trouble the result of continuous travelling on the cars. It is now supposed that the trouble was paralysis, because he had another, which we think was the second stroke while I was he would not recover from it but he is now up again though not well.

My sister who was very ill at the time of Mother's death with what was at first thought to be Typhoid fever but what at last was called Chronic Meningitis, is now almost well, so that the prospect at home is a little brighter just at present. Sister has had Spinal meningitis before some years ago but had recovered entirely from it. I have never had any tendency toward that disease myself but as these are the two worst cases there have been in our family I thought best to mention them.

I ought to decide, I suppose pretty soon whether or not I shall go this fall, still I do not see how I can until I see how my neck is going to be.

All the dark clouds seem to come at once but I trust the way will brighten before long.

Very sincerely yours
Caroline M. Telford.

t home. We fished for some time

Caroline M. [illegible]

Port Byron, N. Y.
July 6, 1889.

Dear Dr. Clark,—

Yours of June 20th received, thank you for your encouragement and counsel.

As you request, I write again in regard to myself. The swelling on my neck was opened June 24th and the pain was thereby greatly relieved. It is doing as well as probably could be expected, though I find it has taxed my strength somewhat.
I hope with care to be feeling much better in a few weeks.
Whether it will necessarily change my plans for the

tell. I feel that the way will be made plain, and whatev is the Lord's will for me, I want to do, being sure that He will give me the needed grac and strength.

I am glad to be able to report that my sister and brother are both much better.

You ask for my photograph, I have none at present and am not now in condition to have any taken; when I have some will send you one. My address during the summer will be Port Byron N.Y.

Very respectfully yours
Caroline M. Telford

C M Telford

[illegible] date on which
you would wish me to come I
might perhaps arrange to do so
If you will advise me as to the
time I will try to arrange to meet
the convenience of the Board.

In respect to the [illegible] part I will
attend to [illegible]

[illegible]

Miss Telford

Port Byron N. Y.
July 22, '89

Rev. N. G. Clark D. D.
Dear Dr. Clark,—

Yours of the 18th just at hand. I begin to realize that the time is drawing near for me to leave for Japan if I go with the Holyoke friends. I feel still, however, that there is some uncertainty as to whether it will be best for me to go or not. My neck has not yet healed but my general health seems better and I trust the wound will get sufficiently well within the next month to permit me to go. Otherwise I think I could arrange to go with the party Sept. 10th

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wish to stop a few days with a brother living in northern Missouri therefore it would be best for me to plan to meet the others in Omaha or near there.

I wanted very much to go to Boston directly from Holyoke but at the close of the term I did not feel able to go. and I have thought that I could not afford to make the extra trip from home. I know that it would be much more satisfactory for both the Board and myself, to be personally acquainted before I leave. You speak of a farewell meeting near the last of August, Do you refer to any special one? It would be more convenient for me if I should go to Boston as soon as possible, still if there you would wish me to come I might perhaps arrange to do so. If you will advise me as to the time I will try to come to meet the members of the Board.

In regard to the passport, I will attend to it at once.

I remain

Very respectfully yours

C. M. Telford

Port Byron, Aug. 12, 1889

Rec'd Aug. 13

Ans^d. Aug 13.
E. E. S.

Port Byron N. Y.
Aug. 12th 1889.

Rev. N. G. Clark D. D.

Dear Dr. Clark,-

Not having heard from you in reply to my last letter, and as it was convenient for me, I had planned to come to Boston to meet the members of the A. B. C. F. M. on Tuesday the 13th inst. Dr Holbrook knowing of my plans has telegraphed me of your illness and the absence of the other Secretaries, so it does not seem best for me to go until I am advised further.

I am very sorry indeed to learn of your illness and hope you may very soon be restored to your usual health. If when you have recovered, you to visit Boston I will do so at any time you may advise.

I wrote Mr Swett some time since asking him when the next shipment was to be, but not having heard from him, have boxed my books and some other things intending to take them to Boston with me.

Dr Holbrook wrote me that now they would probably be sent via
no
San Francisco. I would like to know which way would be best. I suppose the freight will be at my expense as Mr Swett wrote me that the goods I have already sent overran the allowance. by about 44 cu. ft. which rather surprised me. You spoke of a party who were to sail the 10th of Sept. Who please, are to compose the party? I should like to know that I may arrange with them a place of meeting.

a steamer
will leave San Francisco the 28th of Sept, are any of the Japan people to sail on that?

Am sorry to hear that Miss Marcham has changed her mind but trust she will find the place the Lord would have her fill.

May I ask please if any special word has come to the rooms from Miss Martha Clark since Kumamoto was destroyed by earthquake?

Very respectfully yours
Caroline M. Telford

Daniels this week Oceanic
Price
Dais
Napier

Port Byron N. Y.
Aug. 18, 1889

Rev. E. E. Strong D.D.

Recd. Aug 20./89.

Dear Dr. Strong.-

Yours of the 13th and 17th are both before me. I am very sorry not to known of the Aug. shipment for my goods ought to have gone, but the best that can be done now is to have them in Boston in due time for the Sept Shipment.

I hope very much that the question in regard to Dr. Holbrook may be decided soon, that if the Prud. Com. are willing she should enter again into Missionary work, she may be one of the party which is to sail the 10th I had also hoped that Mr. and Mrs. Cary we go. It would be much easier and pleasanter for us who are going for the first time if we might go in company with someone or more returning to Japan.

I was surprised that Miss Griswold's name was not with those who are going the 10th. I have heard but once from her since she was under appointment and then she had no definite plans. I have written since, telling her, as far as I could, my own plans and asking hers. Hope to her from her soon.

Miss Daniels, I am unacquainted with, would be glad to know her address that I may correspond meeting.

Dr. Clark wrote me July 18th urging me to come to Boston before I leave. I would have been glad to visit Boston and meet the members of the Board but it seemed impossible. After Dr. Clark's letter I thought perhaps it might be wise for me to consult Dr. Webber in regard to the trouble I have with my neck — about which I have written plainly to Dr. Clark — My neck is not yet healed and probably will not be for some weeks; Whether it is best to start with it in its present condition or not, I am uncertain. If it is considered best for me to consult Dr. Webber or any other Physician the Board may suggest this week.

I suppose a settlement with the Treasurer should be made soon. What provision is made for our travelling? Where do we purchase tickets, from what point to what? Is it necessary to leave Chicago as early as Sept. 2nd in order to reach San Francisco in due time? I feel at present in a state of great uncertainty. Hope the right way will be made clear before long.

Am sorry to hear that Dr. Clark is still ill. Hope he may soon recover.

Very respectfully
C. M. Telford

Later: I have concluded to come to Boston. Expect to be there Tues. and Wednesday.

C. M. T.

Miss Telford

1889

Aug 23

Adams Nervine Asylum,
Jamaica Plain,
Mass.

Aug 23. 1889

Rev E. E. Strong

Dear Sir;

Miss Telford came to see me on Wednesday, when I could not give her the time for an examination, and again today. The suppurating gland on the neck would be reason sufficient for delaying her departure for Japan. The tissue around is somewhat hard and seemingly another gland above is affected. In addition, probably as result of this inflammation her pulse is from 90 to 100 and temperature 101. While this high pulse and temperature may

Adams Nervine Asylum.
Jamaica Plain.
Mass.

be due to the inflamed gland it may also be another indication of the state of the system which caused the gland to inflame. I advise postponing her departure until the neck is *entirely* healed; then it would be reasonable to consider again whether she would be suitable for a missionary.

Yrs truly
S. G. Webber

S 21 Webber Aug 23 1889

Painted Post N. Y. Oct 12, 1889.

Rec'd Oct 14. 1889.

ack^d^ Oct. 14.

Painted Post N. Y.
Oct 12, 1889.

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.

Dear Dr. Clark, -

Yours of Sept. 5th duly received, I thank you most heartily for your kindness and sympathy, as well as that expressed by other members of the Board. It is indeed a great disappointment to me that I was not able to go to Japan this fall. I think it *sometimes* requires as much grace to *stay* as it does to *go*, but I try to accept it as the Lord's way and will, for I have recognized His hand leading me so many times in the past that I *believe*

although I could not understand,
that He is leading me now.
I am very happy to be able to report favorably in regard to my health, My neck has healed very nicely so that I can call it almos well now. I trust now that that drain upon my system has ceased, I shall regain my usua strength. I have been teaching since Sept 3rd in the Public School in this place. and I find ample opportunity to work. I hope both to receive and to be a blessing during this year of waiting.

Very respectfully yours
Caroline M. Telford

Vetter, Miss Annie M.

Oberlin College.
Feb. 17th 1887

Miss Anna M. Vetter has been a student here for several years and is now a member of the Senior class in the regular classical course.

She is a lady of earnest Christian character and pleasant address. As a student she has been eminently successful maintaining a high rank in her class, showing fine abilities and energy and industry in her work.

She has been employed during the last year, as a teacher in the Preparatory Department and has shown adaptation and ability in teaching

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She has the qualities natural and acquired for the best success as a teacher and is cordially commended to the attention and confidence of any who may need her services in that capacity.

John M. Ellis,
Prof. Mental Phil.

Oberlin, O. 16 Feb. 1887.

To the Friends of Education:

I am happy to state that Miss Anna M. Jetter of our graduating class, classical course, is well known to me as a fine scholar, and that she has taught one term in this Department with excellent success. I recommend her as admirably qualified to teach in our public schools, especially in the higher grades.

Geo. H. White

Princ'l Preparatory Dept.

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Oberlin, O. Feb. 19th 1887.

This is to certify that Miss Anna M. Vetter is a member of our Senior class and will graduate next June.

Miss Vetter is a good scholar, an earnest Christian and a faithful worker.

She has taught one term in our Preparatory Department with success and we believe she will make a good teacher.

Mrs. A. A. F. Johnston
Prin'l Ladies' Dep't
of Oberlin College

Hieizan, near Kyoto, Japan.
Aug 6. '87.

Miss Annie M. Vetter,

Dear Madam,

Dr. Davis, of Kyōto has given me great pleasure in handing over to me your letter with the accompanying testimonials and photo.. To know that there are Christian ladies who would like to use their talents in this charming land of Japan is a cause of great and daily gratitude. There is need of scores of teachers just like you, and it is our prayer that the way may be opened for your coming. I have been working up a plan by which to give Japan a Christian Education as rapidly as possible. It is as follows, briefly stated:- Christian America can't afford to send missionaries enough to do this work, and Japan can't afford to employ teachers at the very high salaries heretofore given. But if Christian America will send Christian teachers who will be glad to use their talents for a moderate salary, I believe Japan is ready to cooperate with America. (1) (Our Boards, or) Y.M.C.A., should stand ready to pay traveling expenses of teachers both ways. (2) Christian teachers to come for 3 years labor. (3) Ladies' salary 50 en pr. month, 600 en pr. year. (En is a silver dollar & about $480.00 gold = 600 en.) Single men's salary 75 en, married men's 100 en. (4) (The Board or) YMCA to guarantee expenses & a salary till positions are found. (5) Teaching hours 3½ pr. day, 5 days a week, salary to continue thro' vacations, vacations 2 months. (6) The work to be mainly teaching the very primary branches, Readers, &c, together with occasional lessons in plain housekeeping. The latter however not a sine qua non.

I have just had requests from two Governors for lady teachers, and have sent to Dr. N. G. Clark, No. 1 Somerset St. Boston, asking him to send me for Sendai (my home, 250 m. N. Tōkyo), and one for Osaka. He may have already secured the ladies. If not I hope you and Miss McLennan will see your way to apply at once, and come as rapidly as possible to take the places. There is no money in this work. But there is a wonderful opportunity to take a hand in one of the most gigantic moral movements ever witnessed on earth; and that is large pay in itself. A chance to work as a teacher & missionary for 3 years, besides seeing the East. Such work seldom unfits one for future work.

You do not mention salary, but in case you prefer to come independently, and will state your terms, I will do what I can to bring you here. Only, chances for large salaries are very rare. I hope you are providentially so circumstanced that you can come for the moderate sum mentioned, and that your work here will bring blessings to all your scholars &

to their parents & others too. I am sure you would bless the day that brot you here, and working in connection with missionaries, & others, you would have excellent society, tho' it would be limited.

I can but hope to see you here one of these days. I have written Miss McLennan too, and perhaps if you exchange letters, (tho' both are about the same) you might find a fuller idea from the two than you get from one.

Of course your request with reference to the photos shall be observed.

May some large movement come out of the desire of Christian teachers to labor in Japan!

Sincerely Yours,
J. H. DeForest

P. O. address Sendai
Japan.

Miss Vetter

Sep. 3. 87.

Oberlin, Ohio, 9-3-'87

Dr N. G. Clark -
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir -

Enclosed find a letter from Rev. J. H. DeForest of Sendai Japan. If the places which he mentions are not filled, will you please consider me a candidate.

I would like to know if the salary is $480 in gold and expenses. What are the living expenses in Japan? High or low? The salary should be sufficient so that with a good degree of economy at least

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laid by.

Please reply immediately as I have another place in waiting.

Enclosed find testimonials etc, that you may know me,

Very respectfully,
Anna M. Vetter.

Miss Vetter

Oberlin, O. 9-14-1887.

Dr. N. G. Clark.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir—

I am engaged to teach for the coming year in the Normal Institute of the A. M. A. in Lexington, Ky. It is useless therefore for me to make any arrangements in regard to going to Japan for the present at least. What the future may decide is uncertain.

Very respectfully—
Anna M. Vetter.

# 165 East 5th St.
Lexington.
Ky.

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#165 E. 5th St - 1-20-1888
Lexington, Ky.

Dr Judson Smith,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir-

I have accepted the invitation of Rev. J. B. Thompson of the Shanse mission to come and help him in his work.

Will you be so kind as to send me such directions as are necessary to securing an appointment.

I am here under the A.M.A. appointed until June.

An early reply will greatly oblige-

Very sincerely-
Anna M. Vetter.

Rec'd Jan. 25.

sent

W.

Miss A. M. Vetter

Osaka, November 12, 1889

Received December 7, 1889

Osaka, Japan, Nov. 12th '89.

Rev. Judson Smith, D.D.
Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

Dear Sec'y Smith:-

It has been my intention for some time to write you of my thoughts as to my future relations to the Board. A letter from Dr. Clark, of which I have been told but have not yet seen, determines me to do so now.

As one of my former letters stated I should never have applied to the Board for appointment as a single woman. Appointment was given me but not as a single woman. It is my wish to do that which is just and right under the changed circumstances.

right thing is a question which has been in my mind almost constantly for a year. The same reasons which detained me from applying for appointment as a single woman while in America are still valid. What those reasons are you already know. I am convinced, therefore, that my appointment permanently is not wise, however acceptable my services may seem to the friends here. I would ask to be permitted to remain in the employ of the Mission but not under appointment for a term of years or until some-one comes who can fill this place. My conditions will then be the same as those of Miss Shedd and Mr. Wyckoff. If this arrangement is made I shall still tions to the Board for my travelling expenses. How they can be met I do not at present know.

When I go home it will be to reënter the work of the A. M. A. if they will take me or to take up some similar work.

I like my work here very much. It is a satisfying work in one sense. One is certain that one is needed and can hardly be more needed in some other place. It is unsatisfying from its greatness, one ought to be multiplied an hundred fold.

This is a grand place for a woman who wishes to make the most of her life in Christian service and that is my deepest desire.

Wainwright, Miss Nellie

Wisner Nebr. Dec. 30. '86

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Sec. A.B.C.F.M.

Respected Sir and Bro.

I am delighted with my appointment as Ass't Missionary to Japan, intelligence of which I have just received through Rev. E. K. Alden.

I thankfully accept this important trust with an earnest prayer that I may be spared and strengthened for its fulfillment "The love of Christ constraineth me." Both my love for the great Redeemer, and His love for poor fallen humanity constrains me to accept this mission.

I will go with faith. philanthropy and purity as my watchwords and may

God grant me the high honor to be a bearer of the "good tidings" to those who "sit in darkness"

Awaiting your further directions and orders I am

Faithfully Yours in Christ.
Nellis Wainwright.

P.S. My address for the present will be Neligh. Antelope Co. Nebr.

Wisner Dec. 30, '86.

Rec'd Jan. 3, '87.

✓

Blair, Apr. 30, 1887,

Rec'd May 3.

Blair. Nebr. Apr. 30th '87

Rev. N. G. Clark D. D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.
Boston. Mass.

My dear Mr. Clark.

Your kind letter of the 25th Inst, has reached me. And I thank you very much for the good words it contains.

Yes. My preparations are all complete, trunks packed. sleeper engaged. and Tuesday next I leave home and

Blair, Apr. 30, 1887,

Rec'd May 3.

Blair. Nebr. Apr. 30th '87

Rev. N. G. Clark. D. D.
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.
Boston. Mass.

My dear Mr. Clark.

Your kind letter of the 25th inst. has reached me. And I thank you very much for the good words it contains.

Yes. My preparations are all complete, trunks packed. sleeper engaged. and Tuesday next I leave home and from Omaha to San Francisco,

My father is to accompany me to San Francisco, where I hope to find Dr. Gordon's family. I cannot express to you the happiness I have in contemplating the work to which I have consecrated my life. The Master has greatly honored me in opening the way for this service. I note your remarks concerning correspondence and also as to the caution necessary not to overwork. I am very thankful for these kind and minute instructions and I will from Omaha to San Francisco.

My father is to accompany me to San Francisco, where I hope to find Mr. Gordon's family. I cannot express to you the happiness I have in contemplating the work to which I have consecrated my life. The Master has greatly honored me in opening the way for this service. I note your remarks concerning correspondence and also as to the caution necessary not to overwork. I am very thankful for these kind and minute instructions and I will

member and do my utmost
heed what you say. and
ow returning thanks for
l the kindness shown me
yourself and others at the
sion-rooms.

I am Sincerely Yours.

N. E. Wainwright.

Miss Nellie Wainwright

Kyoto Japan
Mar. 17. '88

Dear Dr. Clark:- Rec'd April 30-1888

I am ashamed that I have waited so long before writing, and now I have three letters from you waiting to be ans'd of Nov. 7, Dec. 31, and Jan 14 respectively.

I suppose it will be old news for me to say that I like my work and that I find enough to do.

Since the beginning of the work in the Fall I have spent an afternoon of each week in teaching Foreign sewing and another in teaching knitting &c. to from out side who come. Some times they fairly frighten me, for they act as though they thought I knew every thing.

There are at present twenty seven music pupils. I take those most ~~a~~ advanced, and my pupils teach the others, I think they are doing very nicely

I have four classes in singing, my 1st class I take great delight in. they have improved so much.

The second class does very well and I enjoy it. but in the third and forth classes there are to many noses to be particularly home came some time ago, and came very nicely.

There are in the school now one hundred and forty girls and new ones coming continually.

The new building is altogether to small for convenience of safety. the girls are so crowded that we Foreigners have to side down the aisles.

We can take about half a dozn more boarders but more than that would crowd us very much.

Three of the Doshisha Professors teach a class each in Japanese. also one of the Theological Students. The Prof's each receive, I think, five yen per mo. the Student four.

There are eight of the girls teaching and they receive from three to eight yen per mo. according to the amount of work they do. they are all paid by the Japanese.

Miss White is here now and a very efficient worker I think she will be. she certainly is a very lovely woman.

I spend an hour each day with a Japanese teacher. I took the Bible as my Text book and begining at the very first am trying to tell

it in Japanese, but I find I learn a great deal while about the house work.

As to Miss Hoopers it will be some time before any one can fill her place, but there is one thing I want to speak about in regard to Miss Hoopers leaving, she takes with her most of the furniture and I feel that I can not afford to pay even my half of the refurnishing and to carry on the work here we must have a pleasant home. I notice on page ten of the Manual under the

which I had. Also $75-
if required for house-keeping

I feel in my case that it is extremely necessary for all there is in the house is eight dining chairs & table. a cook stove, ~~and~~ stove furniture a hall rack. and an almost useless bed-room set and that is all. when Miss Hooper goes the house will have to have new matting all over it. and that is not a small item there will also have to be furniture, as Miss White and I have nothing but our bed room sets.

Home Missionary's daughter I think I have learned how to make a little go a long way.

I can not say that I like to ask for this and I certainly should not if I did not feel that I must have it.

Hoping you will see the necessity of it as I do I am

Yours Truly
Nellie Wainwright.

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Kyoto, Feb. 19. 1889.

Dear Dr. Clark:-

Thank you for your very pleasant letter, which I received some little time ago. It is very pleasant to know that you have us all in mind so often.

I enjoy my work very much though I am very busy. I can see that the girls have made some improvement, Foreign music is so different from their own, that they find it rather difficult. A few weeks ago I commenced going to one of the City Churches, for half an hour Sunday evening to teach them some new songs. and I enjoy it very much indeed.

What troubles me most, is, that Miss White has so much to do, and that there is no one to help her, but, knowing that Miss Wooster is coming soon. I hope that she may be sent here. Miss White may be able to do what she is doing now, with out positavely breaking down while it is cool wather, though she ought not to do it for she has no time for study, but when Spring comes it will be very hard for her to do it, as it is the hardest term of the year.

The School is going on pleasantly and we can see some good results from what is being done.

Thanking you again for your letter, and hoping you will find time to write me another some time
I am
Very Truly Yours.
Nellie Wainwright.

Miss Nellie Wainwright
Kyoto, Feb. 19, 1889,
Rec'd March 16.

White, Miss Florence

Miss [illegible] Waite

Rec'd Sept. 30

West Brookfield Sept. 29/87

Rev. Judson Smith.

My dear Sir.

Thank you very much for your very kind letter rec'd this morning.

I at once acted upon your suggestion and have written both to Rev. J. H. DeForest Sendai, Japan, and Rev. J. H. Peter Manchester N. H.

In reply to your question as to how soon I could be ready to go supposing the way in all other respects were

do not know why I
might not be ready to go
as soon as details
could be arranged, if
I were to know definitely
very soon, that I should
be sent out. A few
weeks more or less, in
this country, would not
make the journey any
less hard at the last
you know. And if I
were to know that my
services had been accept-
ed, & that I were really
going I should set
about making ready
at once.

Perhaps I may see
you at the meeting
of the Board in

to Thanking you again for your letter I am

Yours very truly
Florence White.

Florence White Oct

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Mrs F. [illegible]

West Brookfield Oct 27th

My dear Dr. Clark.

I hoped very much to have heard from you by this time, and am thinking that perhaps your letter has been sent, as your two last have been, to Brookfield thus causing delay in its receipt.

My address is West Brookfield you know.

I do very much hope that I may know as soon as possible, with some degree of certainty, whether I am likely

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in that case, go to Japan this winter, or not till Spring- If I could know, it would make a very material difference in my expenses for the winter, as well as in my plans.

Are there others who contemplate going to Japan at this time?

I know you are of necessity, exceedingly busy, and I do not want to be, or seem to be, a bit impatient, (that wouldn't be quite like Gospel Spirit would it!) but I shall be glad to hear from you soon as convenient, that I may make

I very sincerely hope
that you are quite
restored to your natural
health before this time

Very sincerely yrs
Florence White

Miss Florence White

West Brookfield, Nov. 21, 1887.

Rec'd Nov. 23.

✓

West Brookfield Nov 21st 1887.

My dear Dr. Clark.

I have received a very kind and thoughtful letter from Mr Lovell, to-day. I have replied. I am greatly relieved, that he will make my purchases for me. I am very anxious to hear from you in regard to time of sailing, and if any companion has been found for me, as your suggestion was possible, among those going out from other Boards.

There is so much to be done, that I am

time, which in your judg-
ment is best for my
going. The necessity for
haste in my preparations,
has increased the expense
of getting ready, in the
way of living, sewing
and dressmaking line;
and I find myself obliged
to ask for whatever money
will remain after his.
Until the purchase
my furniture &c. and
I shall be glad to have
it sent as soon as may
be convenient.
I wrote Mrs. Jenks making
some inquiries. She thinks
it very desirable that
I have some Commentary
on the Bible of my own.
What one would you

helpful?

There are some short visits which seem very important to be made. Before I go away, (at my own expense of course) and I want exceedingly to make them if there is time, so you will see my impatience to hear from you. If I make them I shall go through Bridge-port and will see Mr & Mrs Jencks.

I hoped to hear from you in reply to my last letter. I shall hope for a prompt reply to this if you please.

I am well and exceedingly busy of course, and you will I am sure

not understand, my desire
to know latest time of going
as indication of reluctance
to go. For it is not that at
all, but my mind.—
I expect to attend the
meeting of the Woman's Board
at Brooklyn Dec 1st.

Very truly yrs
Florence White.

P.S. Yours was rec'd after
this was written. Thank you
for yours. I am very glad
for the prospect of company.
I heard tonight of another
lady to go from Chicago for
Kindergarten work in Japan
in Jan'y - How can I find
out the date of sailing?

Dec 5 1887 Mrs Flora White

West Brookfield Dec 5th 1887

My dear Dr. Clark.

I have been hoping ever since your last letter that I should receive some word from the lady in New Orleans of whom Dr. Cobb wrote you, but I have heard nothing yet. Have you any further information in regard to her plans? If you can send me her address I will write her.

My preparations are going on successfully and I can be ready to sail from San Francisco hope a little earlier if by so doing I can have company on the voyage. Please tell me your own choice in this matter, and I will try and make your plans, my own.

I very much desire to go by the "Occidental & Oriental" line of steamers, rather than by the "Pacific Mail", as Mr Blanchard tells me the former are larger, better steamers, and "pitch" less.

He advises me also to ask that a state-room be engaged for me as far as possible from

motion and bad odors
be avoided, and thus
possibly less sea sickness
be encountered.
But I suppose of course
all these details are
attended to by your
agent in San Francisco,
so that I need have no
anxiety in regard to it.
I hope to send the
Smith any boxes in a few
days, and will write
him in regard to it in
time. Please tell me
how long it takes boxes
of goods which are sent
from Boston to reach
Japan?
Miss Clarke told me
at Worcester that you

Florence White

have not been well - I hope you are quite restored before this time - I am well.

Hoping to hear from you soon I am

Yours very truly

Florence White.

Dec 15 1887 Mrs ~~F~~ Marks

West Brookfield Dec 15th 1887

My dear Dr Clark.

I received from San Francisco this morning the enclosed slip which gives the information so wanted yesterday in regard to the Steamers of the "O. and O." line. Jan. 11th the "Oceanic" is too early for me, and the "Gaelic" comes next, Feb 1st, so that is I suppose the one I shall go on, and arrangements can be made accordingly.

purpose to see Dr. Hum-
phrey get at Kansas
City, can be sent to
me at *St Louis* by
Jan 5", care of William
McMillan 3023
Glasgow Place.

I go from St Louis to
Denver you remember —
beyond that point
I do not care what
the route is to San
Francisco.

I leave Mass. Dec 28"
for the West. It has
required very careful
planning to avoid
all unnecessary traveling
between here and the
Pacific Coast.

I hope this

factory to you in all respects.

As I understand the matter, I am to purchase a ticket here, no farther than St Louis, and at that point, I shall receive a ticket from Dr. H. that takes me the rest of the way to Cal. You, I suppose make all arrangements for the steamer ticket, and will inform me when I shall get it when I reach San Francisco.

The money for my Overland journey can be sent me here at any time. Prices

Florence White

I know just when I start
with grateful appreciation for thoughtful
kindness I am
Yours very truly
Florence White

P.S. Mr Blanchard tells me tonight that the Gallic is the steamer upon which he went to Japan.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP CO.

For Japan and China.

STEAMERS LEAVE WHARF, corner First and Brannan streets, at 2 o'clock P. M., for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with steamers for SHANGHAI.

Steamer leaves San Francisco, 2 P. M., 1887.

GAELIC — Wednesday, February 1, 1888, Saturday, April 21, 1888.

BELGIC — Tuesday, February 21, 1888, Saturday, May 12, 1888.

SAN PABLO — Wednesday, December 21, 1887, Tuesday, March 13, 1888, Saturday, June 2, 1888.

OCEANIC — Wednesday, January 11, 1888, Tuesday, April 3, 1888, Thursday, June 21, 1888.

Round-trip Tickets at Reduced Rates.

Cabin plans on exhibition and passage tickets for sale at C. P. R. R. Co.'s General Offices, Room 74, corner Fourth and Townsend streets, San Francisco.

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T. H. GOODMAN, Gen. Passenger Agent.

LELAND STANFORD President. mh17tf

Florence White Dec

Mrs Flora White

West Brookfield Dec 28th

My dear Dr. Clark.

I send under this the blank filled out, and two photographs. the profile for the Rooms, othe other for your Album_

I start at 9 o'clock tonight, in a pouring rain! I am well, tho' somewhat tired from these last busy days. Mr Ward's arrangements have been very pleasant & satisfactory and I look forward to a pleasant journey & a safe arrival at my 355

Thanking you for all
your thoughtfulness for
my comfort by the way
and your kindness to
me personally I am
Yours very truly
Florence White

ll
ers
ny

Miss Florence White,

Rec'd Feb. 9, /88.

✓

Mills College Cal. Jany 31st 1888

My dear Dr. Clark,

You will be glad to know of my safe arrival in California, and my good health in spite of the "pestilence that walketh in darkness and the destruction that wasteth at noonday"; in the shape of Small pox. -

I made pleasant little visits en route, & reached here without accident, though we suffered long delays from the Strong [illegible]-

I found Mr. Flint very pleasant, and that he had engaged a very desirable (so I am told) stateroom for me, and otherwise attended to my comfort.

Greatly to my delight I am to have very pleasant company on the Steamer - A Lady from Chicago goes to Corea as Medical Missionary. And sails with me in the Gaelic. Then too Mr & Mrs Stanley sail with me. And so the Lord has smoothed the last difficulty out and I go very happily.

Of course you know
that Dr Davis and
Miss Hooper are to be
married in June, a
cousin of hers is teaching
here in the College
& told me -

Mrs Cady has
written me most cordially,
and invited
me to become a member
of their family, which
I am most happy
to do.

I will write you
upon my arrival in
Japan. Meantime
please accept for
yourself and Mrs
Clark, whose sister
I used to know in
Milwaukee, my very

Kindest regards
Very truly yours
Florence White

Kyoto July 25 1888.

My dear Dr. Clark.

The last mail brought me your very kind letter. I want to thank you for your appreciative words which I hope I shall yet more fully deserve, as I get more and more into the work.

I *am* *very* *glad* the extra $75. for re-furnishing has been so willingly voted me. and I assure you, it shall go as far as possible. Miss Wainwright's letter has undoubtedly reached you before this time. and I think you will grant her the same sum as you suggest should very properly be done, and hereafter whatever changes may occur here. and whoever comes into the school there will be some necessary and desirable articles in the house. Of course things

It will wear out - unfortunately they will not endure like the Children of Israel's! but whatever I buy, shall be taken good care of - I think it is especially desirable that we here in this School, have a pretty home, for really, we are more public than any house in the station, and are obliged to open our house to the entertainment of many notables who visit Kyoto & the Doshisha - A few days ago Count Okuma and his wife came, with their attendants, and we were expected to furnish tea and cake, which we did - That sort of thing happens over and over again! I am very glad, to have them visit the School and see what is being done and in what manner. How I wish we might have the pleasure of entertaining you! I know it would rejoice your heart to see the work going on -

Our School work

for the year is done, and the most of the pupils have dispersed to their homes. We had an exceedingly interesting and pretty Commencement - The exercises were in English and Japanese, and I confess I really felt a good deal of pride in the girls & their attainments - Miss Hooper's wedding comes July 10th and after that I shall go to the mountains - I have no doubt the first year without Miss Hooper will be very hard from my lack of knowledge of the language - in other respects I do not dread it, my experience in America having been for so long of the same sort - I shall need the prayers of Christians, and I trust my dependence will thus more fully be placed in the Lord without whose help & courage I can do nothing.

There are some trials even in this wonderful country of Japan. & I am finding to my surprised that the trials are not of the *kind* nor from the *source* I expected!! It is another proof that things in this country go by contraries!

I am happy to believe that I am making some progress in learning the language. Slow to be sure but the sound is becoming somewhat familiar. I have been here just four months - it seems longer.

I beg to be forgiven for having written on other than the second paper. It was a sin of ignorance - I shall not offend again -

Thanking you again for your letter

I am yours most truly
Florence White

Kyoto, July 23, 1888.
Rec'd Aug. 2.

"Heigan" Kyoto. Aug 13th 1888.

My Dear Dr. Clark-

Mission Meeting is over. & I have no doubt you have received a host of letters descriptive of it, so I will not recapitulate but come at once to the matter uppermost in my mind namely the yet indefinite "somebody" who is by and by to be associated with me in the girls School.

In view of the great need of other stations and the fact that Miss Denton has been appointed to Kyoto with the hope that she may be permitted, temporarily at least to teach in the "Yobiko" (preparatory department of the Doshisha) it was not thought best to send any of the other ladies now under appointment to Kyoto to be with me, tho my need of assistance is most imperative and was ~~be~~ recognized by the Mission-

Our School increased last year from 80 to 148 pupils and there is every prospect that with our increased facilities in enlarged boarding department, that we shall have 200 pupils next term.

Miss Shed will go to Jōshiu. the "Province without a Missionary," of which Mrs De Forest wrote the little leaflet. and so we shall not have the work she has been doing for us. and with Miss Hoopers marriage. & home of her own, together with her very worn out physical condition. and consequent inability to do quite as much as she has been doing. you will see that a pretty heavy burden falls upon me who have been here but six months! I take it up cheerfully. and shall carry it to the best of my ability till some one comes to help me.

And now I want to say a word about the person who comes. We have the thought that it will be one of the Mt Holyoke ladies of whom you have written. It seems to me that it requires certain qualities of person and mind to be successful in a boarding School for girls which are not required to so great a degree in a public School. For *so much* depends upon the *home* influence, and the personal magnetism of one who must come close to the hearts of the girls - You will not think me officious or egotistic I hope, when I say, that I do desire that my associate shall *not* have had so long experience in America as a teacher, that she will not be willing in some measure, at least to be guided by me in my judgment of ways and means in the conduct of the School - I trust she will have had some experience & not have it to gain in this new country where everything is so strange and new - I hope she will be considerably *younger* than I. ~~tak~~ rather than near my own age, unless she were some personal friend, which good fortune I cannot hope for.

If you have some one in mind for me I wish I might be put in communication with her as soon as may be -

I am making some progress in the language I think though not so fast as I desire - A speaking knowledge seems *absolutely* *indispensable* to successful work. My teacher encourages me to believe that I shall speak easily in a year or two! But what a long look ahead!! The spirit in the school is delightful and I rejoice to find that I am *so soon* forgetting that my pupils are another race of people from myself, and that I do feel a very strong affection for them. Do *soon* send me *just* the *right* helper, who will love them as well as I do, and who will be a real comfort to me.

My furnishing of the house is coming on bravely and I am delighted to find how pretty & homelike and individual our home will be - I wish you might come and see for yourself the combination of a *little* money & a *good deal* of thought & Yankee ingenuity! I think it would please you.

Miss Wainwright is at Hakone this summer. The weather has been very rainy here & tenting is only at its best in dry weather I think. We have had bright days enough however to help us remember the strength and *beauty* of the Mt. When ~~my~~ our house is done I mean to write you a personal letter. I am sure Mrs C. will be interested. I am happy in my work. and I am Very Truly Yrs

Florence White

Kyoto Aug 13, '88.
Rec'd Sept 11.

Kyoto Jany 9" 1889.

My dear Dr Clark-

This isn't an official letter though written on "regulation paper"- but just to you personally, to thank you for your kind note of Nov 12" which reached by the mail rec'd Jan 3d.

Your pleasant words of commendation, and kindly anxiety for my health, came just at the right time, for I confess, I was a little "blue", a luxury in which, however, I do not often indulge myself! I can't afford it!!

I am exceedingly busy. Our school is large, and increasing still,- (we had about 190 last term 93 of whom were boarders) and the demand for foreign teaching seems imperative, & the teachers are not available. So a larger number of hours of school work has of necessity come to me than I really ought to do. I suppose, if I ever am to do anything with the language, I do hope *very much*, for just the right one to come and help me, and I am trying to persuade one of my friends to come - I may succeed, I can't help hoping I shall - It is such a risk to take, to find one is permanently located with some one with whom there are no points of sympathy, because Christian work - That *isn't* all that is necessary - A person may be eminent for piety, but be exceedingly trying to *live* with, especially if one is shut up to the society of that *one*, for all ones home life - I've found many times, that *goodness*, and *ability*, are not synonymous terms even before I left U.S.A.! and that well intended painstaking, is often mistaken by ones own friends, as the only requisites needsary for a missionary, but I think if any people in the world need all the gifts and graces, those people are missionaries. So I'd *rather* do a little *too much* than have the *wrong* person come to be with me - I wrote you from the Mountains this summer in regard to the matter I hope you received it. It will reassure you I am certain if I tell you that I have not lost a day of school work from sickness or any other cause since I began school work last March.

I am ambitious for the school. and for a high grade of scholarship in it, but it will be slow work, for this school has had so many misfortunes, in times past. The religious feeling in the school is excellent - nine girls will unite with the church at the next communion -

The work *is* greater. and more responsible than I expected when I left America. but I am glad that my years of training in Some reason prepared me for it, else I should have been quite overwhelmed. This school is so entirely managed by the Japanese that I often find myself greatly tried, that my individual vote in faculty meeting is worth none, against those of the Jap. teachers who have had *so* *little* experience - but that is one of the trials to be borne with equanimity I suppose -

Thank you very much for your letter, I've had it in mind to write you for some time, and I shall write again before very long if there is anything of sufficient interest to warrant my taking your time.

With kindest regards

I am

Yours very truly

Florence White.

Kyoto, Jan. 9, 1889.
Rec'd Feb. 7.

Kyoto Jany 20" 1889.

[My dear Dr. Clark

Your very kind letter of Dec 8" rec'd by the last mail, puts me in your debt again very delightfully and though I sent you a letter by the last homebound steamer I will answer the questions asked more fully.]

I am glad to say that school is large and I believe really prospering in the best sense of the word. for the girls are growing in knowledge of God. and feeling ~~that~~ I trust more and more that "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom" The religious interest is considerable and yesterday nine of them were admitted to the Doshisha Church on profession of their faith. and three by letter from other churches-

It is a great encouragement when we see these girls coming forward to take up Christian duties without hesitation. Tonight at prayers I called on one of the girls who united with the church yesterday, to lead in prayer, which she did at once, and though she prayed in Japanese I understood her sufficiently to be quite touched by the sweet simplicity of her petition. As fast as possible we are raising the standard of scholarship, and I think it likely that another year will be added to our regular course of study, that we may be taking advanced steps as well as the Doshisha.

Our accommodations are too limited already, especially in school-rooms, which are very crowded. We need a larger general school room where we gather every morning for prayers, and every Sunday for Sunday school and where all public exercises are held. There is a most excellent opportunity to make a much needed addition to the present building. and we have land enough. But the means are not forthcoming. The Japanese raised money last summer and extended our dormitory by adding twelve rooms. and also enlarged the dining room which was far too small. We now accommodate nearly a hundred boarders. I do not suppose the Japanese will feel that they can do any more at present toward enlargement, though I wish they might. I should like to see the school as large as the Osaka school, even though something was sacrificed in scholarship, for the sake of bringing more girls under the active influence of Christianity. The object of our being here at all, as I understand it, is the Christianizing of these people. and not their education, to so large a degree as one is sometimes inclined to carry it. I try most earnestly to give good English teaching, that my pupils may have a respect for my attainments. But I find abundant opportunities in most natural ways to say what I trust is "a word in season".]

I have been invited several times to speak before the Jap. ladies in the city, through an interpreter of course, on some topic of general interest, and I try to find time to do so. I am busy as possible, as is inevitable in the present condition of things. [I do not think the climate agrees with me particularly well; the dampness I find quite trying in many ways.] It is almost a year since I sailed from America— Feb 1st 1888. It has been in some respects a short year, and in others a very long hard one. Still I believe something has been accomplished. [Thank you for your kind words of encouragement. Your pleasant thoughts of, and for me are very comforting. With kindest regards I am Yours very truly]

Florence White.

Kyoto, Jan. 20, 1889,
Rec'd Feb. 20.

Kyoto Feb 12" 1889

My dear Dr. Clark.

Will you excuse another letter from me so soon? I know how tired you must be with appeals for help that you see way of helping, but a little talk with Miss Denton yesterday put it into my mind to write and ask you if it would be possible to send Miss Wooster of Los Angeles who is soon to come out, to *my* aid. Perhaps you leave location of new missionaries to the respective stations to decide upon, and will think it not best to even suggest where she should go. I know every station feels its own needs especially. and Osaka may feel that she has the first and strongest claim, but I do wish *very much* she might come here. for I do need the *right one* here very much. not some one, but the right one! & I think she is.

I have outside help, from Lady Stamford and Mrs Davis. But a lady who has a family, and is a housekeeper, is not the kind of help best suited to our needs. For there are a multitude of things unexpectedly coming up, in such cases, which greatly interferes with regularity of attendance on the part of such teachers - unavoidably so. So as soon as I can have some one who shall be a member of my family, & be a help to me in the daily life of these girls I shall be very glad.

Kyoto, Feb. 12, 1889
Rec'd Mar. 12

Since I wrote you I have been out of school for nearly two weeks, just barely escaping pneumonia, and I still cough pretty badly. I am doing my regular work however. Last Sat. I gave a Temperance talk to the W. C. T. U. in one of the city churches. I have spoken to them before by special invitation. If I can do any thing in that way, I am always glad. but I am beginning to find that I cannot presume upon my strength with impunity.

Very truly yrs Florence White.

Kyoto March 24" 1889.

My dear Dr Clark.

I am unable to obtain any "regulation" paper for writing you, because the supply (is so limited, so I trust you will pardon my seeming neglect of the request in regard to our correspondence with the Foreign Secty.

Your very pleasant letter reached me by the last mail. But by this time you are in receipt of our Form with a private enclosure, explaining a little in detail why especial need of help for the school. Of my own personal need I will say nothing, but I do want to emphasize our need. and express the hope that since my friend is not likely to come at present, that Miss Wooster may come here - (Is it possible that she may be a relative of Mrs. Clarks?) I know that Osaka wants her, very much but it seems to me, our need is greater, in view of reasons which I gave you.

I know nothing whatever of Miss Wooster personally, but Miss *Denton's* friendship and admiration for her as a lady, a *christian*, and an remarkably successful teacher, *entirely satisfy me*.

I know that her coming here will be opposed, and with apparent good reasons.

for ever since I came, it had, unfortunately for me, been my habitual custom, to try and hide as far as I could from outsiders, the intellectual shortcoming of my associate, I've done everything I could to help her, and have done extra work myself, and excused her not taking it, by saying that the Music was her department - It has been a strain that no one else is subjected to, and has worried me, and tried me exceedingly - People out of this station, who do not know her, cannot understand, why she doesn't do English teaching, when the need is so great, and I do not wish to explain for her sake - and it puts me in a very selfish unreasonable light, and one in which I do not wish to appear -

I question very much whether she will succeed as a worker among women, for her knowledge of Scripture truth is just as superficial, and her exposition of Scripture is more often wrong than right -

If it was the simple "Story of Jesus and his love", that would be one thing, but it isn't. All the puzzling questions that can be asked, these people naturally think of, and I am over and over, at my wits end, how I shall explain something which has always been clear to my own mind, and I never thot of questioning -

Never in my life have I felt the need of being so on the alert, mentally, as here in Japan.

Miss Florence White,
Kyoto, Mar. 24, 1889,
Rec'd Apr. 23.

✓

You see my trouble - and now I have worried you with it, - but dear Dr. Clark, I've written with my eyes full of tears, and I've told you just as I would my father, and because it makes the case clear to you. just what my need is - I don't know that you can help me - her friends all believe she is doing a great work, and her home papers often contain most glowing extracts from her letters - it is natural I suppose that our friends overestimate us!

Personally, I hope you will understand that I have no possible objection to her, and we are excellent friends - I don't think she has any idea that she isn't just as well qualified to teach as

anyway - She does as well as
She knows him - and that is
high praise - she simply does
not know, that is all -

One hundred and
three united with the Doshi-
sha at the Communion season
six of whom were our girls -
Some eighteen more girls think
they are christians but were
advised to wait a little.

It is very encouraging to see
results of our work - I think
all the girls came into church
this year. I am grateful that
God is blessing our work -

This isn't an official
letter, as you can easily
see, and I feel homesick,

Very truly yrs.
Florence White,

Your letter was a great
comfort to me - I thank you for it -

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"Zenfukuji" Arima Aug 6th 1889.

My dear Dr. Clark

The home mail came this A.M. and the outgoing mail must leave this P.M. and tho' I have no black ink I think I must write you a little note of thanks, for the extract you so kindly sent from Miss Daniels letter. I *like* the spirit of it, and if she is coming to be with me, I will try and make her happy.

Not having been at Mission meeting, I know nothing of the plans for next year in regard to new missionaries, but I trust some one has been appointed to be with me, and help me entirely, instead of dividing her time with the Doshisha. but I will try and be satisfied with whatever has been decided upon as best.

I wish I might be put in communication with Miss Daniels; beyond her name I know nothing, and I should like to write her. Perhaps it is too late for that — she shall at least have a most cordial greeting, whenever she comes and wherever she goes.

A combination of excellent reasons decided me not to go North this Summer and I am here for a few weeks in the mountains, where our Station used to come before they went to Hiei-zan. It is excessively warm, but I am resting. I leave here tomorrow Aug 2 Tuesday for Nikko to spend a time with Miss Shed.

My last teaching in U.S.A was at Mills College San Francisco you know, from which school Miss Daniel has just rec'd the excellent offer of which she speaks. The world is not the "wide wide world" any more! How constantly the different life circles interest!

I hope you too, dear, Dr Clark are taking a vacation & resting. You are my oldest Boston Correspondent. No one has written me from the rooms but once since I came. I immediately answered but have never heard since!

With kindest regards for you. I am Yours aff'ly

Florence White.

Anna. Aug. 6. 1889
Rec'd Aug. 31

American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions.

JAPAN.

Kyoto Sept 14" 1889.

My dear Dr Clark.

The last mail brought me your letter telling me of the donation to me of Ninety dollars ($90.) from Portland Oregon. Thank you for your suggestion in regard to its use. The money has previously been sent to Miss Hooper but since she is not now connected with the school, but as Mrs Davis has her own home and babies to care for, it has been transferred to me, at her request I presume. I think it can cause no feeling on the part of anybody since it has been sent for so many years. I shall try and use it wisely you may be sure.

Last year I formed a missionary Society among the girls for summer work among the women, and the delightful result was that we raised money sufficient to pay the expense of sending two of our best and most successful teachers out in the country where just such work was needed. We consulted Miss Talcott and Miss Dudley as to location and to the teachers work, and have come back with hearts full, that they have been permitted to work in the Lords vineyard, and that they have been able to see some results among the people among whom, and for whom, they have worked. My feeling is very strong that earnest Japanese Christians, can do more and better for their own people than we can do, for they can go into the homes, and be with these people and know them intimately as we never can. Trained Bible women are greatly needed, and so I expect all this year, to have a special Bible Class, in connection with our Missionary Soc. so that we can next summer, send out perhaps two earnest, well prepared Christians for "Dendo" work. It seemed to me that to help such work as that by the purchase of some most helpful books for their use in the summer would be a

perfectly legitimate expenditure of some of
? the money sent me - Am I not right?

I have had a pleasant summer tho' I did not go to the Hokaido after all. So that no extra allowance was required for my expenses, and for that I am very glad. I have come back ready for work, quite determined, however, to be careful of my health and strength.

I am glad some one is coming to help me - Miss Daniels decided preference for teaching boys, made her appointment to the Osaka School just the thing and so Miss Griswold is to be my associate - Miss Marchants decision to come out under the Baptist Board surprised me greatly - I know yet very little of Miss Griswold, her name being quite new to me, I shall hope and confidently expect however that she is just the one for us - and I am ready to give her most cordial greeting and welcome to our hearts and home.

Examinations preliminary to

to the opening of School on Monday are in progress. quite a goodly number of new pupils having already arrived. With God's blessing we may look forward I am sure, to another successful year of work.

With thanks for your letter and kindest regards for you I am

Yours very truly
Florence White

Doshisha Girls School. Kyoto.

Florence White
Kyoto - Sep. 14, 1889
Rec'd Oct. 14
Ack'd Oct. 17.
use of the 90th Rec p-3

White, Rev. Frank N.

Hancock, Mich.
March 21, 1885

Rev Dr Clark ~~Dr. E. K. Alden~~,
No 1 Somerset St,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Bro: This letter ought to, perhaps, be directed to Dr Clark. But I wish to express to you my profound gratitude that I have been judged fit to join the Japan corps of missionaries. It seems, at last, as if a deep longing were about to be gratified. As to time of leaving; my plan all along has been to return with Mr Curtis. He wrote me a few days ago, that he expected to be able to leave by October. I shall arrange my resignation to conform to that date. I plan ceasing labor here as early as Aug. 1, if not earlier, so as to have ample rest, before undertaking so arduous a journey as that to Japan will probably be.

The money for the books of Dr. Park and Dr Storrs, I will forword in a few days.

I presume that, between now and the time for departure, I shall resolve myself into a veritable interrogation point. I wish to speak first with regard to life insurance. I told you, in making application, that I had a $5000 Semi Tontine policy with the Northwestern of Milwaukee. I took the policy out - or rather had the form of it changed from Straight Life to Semi-Tontine - before I had thought it possible to enter the foreign work. Your manual for candidates says, that, while it is not proposed to give missionaries enough to take out insurance policies; still special arrangements may be made with the treasurer of the Board, by which policies, already in force, may be maintained. I certainly wish mine kept in force. To let it lapse now would mean the loss of the money I have already paid in, & of the only provision I have for my family, in case I should be taken from them. I should like a definite statement of what the "special arrangement" is, which may be made with the treasurer. The annual premium on the policy, as I before informed you, is 137^{70}

Another question. You stipulate a certain amount which may be spent for outfit. Is it expected that the outfit be secured in Boston, or in the place where the one under appointment may live? Do you forward money for outfit; or, the goods being for the most part secured in Boston, does the Purchasing Agent handle all such monies? While in Chicago, Mrs White secured a few things - raw material for making into garments and a few other things immediately necessary as part of the outfit. I will make out a bill, for car fare and such goods and forward to you. The amount spent for goods will of course be applied on the allowance for outfit. Are the goods (books, household effects &c) which we wish to carry with us to be shipped to Boston before going to Japan? I should judge that that would be the better way as you have special rates from there on.

I shall endeavor to make myself as little of an annoyance as possible. But this questioning at long range is rather tantalizing.--

Yours most sincerely,
Frank N. White

Rev. Frank N White, Minn.
Mar 21 1885
[illegible]
Rec'd March 26. 85

Hancock, Michigan,
April 6, 1885

Rev N. G. Clark, D.D.
No 1 Somerset St,
Boston, Mass,

Dear Sir, - Your full and satisfactory letter has so completely straightened out the curves of the interrogation point, I was intending to make of myself, that, for the present at least, I have no questions to ask.

I quite agree with you, that it will be advisable for me to cease labor here earlier than Aug 1. I shall resign next Sunday, the resignation to take effect not latter than July 12.

I will endeavor to forward, as soon as that, the goods we wish to keep, to the Missionary rooms for transportation by way of the East.

May I trouble you to hand the

Enclosed drafts to Dr Alden. It is to pay for the works of Prof Park and Dr Storrs, which he sent me a few weeks ago. I have mislaid his letter, but think that the amt is correct.

Yours cordially,
Frank N White

Frank N. White
Hancock, Apr. 6, '85.
Rec'd Apr. 10.

Rev. S. N. White

Hancock, Apr. 16, 1885.

Rec'd Apr. 20.

✓

Hancock, Mich.
April 16, 1885

Rev N. G. Clark, D.D.
No 1 Somerset St,
Boston, Mass.

Dear bro- You said, in your last letter, that the sum we expended in Chicago on material for outfit would be placed to our account. I hardly see how that is possible, in the usual sense of those words. The money we spent was money we had borrowed for the purpose. It could hardly be placed to our acct, until such an amt had been paid to us from the treasury of the Board. It may be however

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before paying us, until our going is beyond a doubt. In that case, it is well. But, as soon as you think wise, we should like to receive it, to reimburse the one who so kindly favored us.

Now, as to outfit money. Is it the intention to give the $500 to the candidates, to be expended by themselves; or simply to defray such expenses as may be incurred preparatory to starting. Mr Curtis once told me that you gave him the money, advising him not to expend it all here, but to retain a part until he should arrive at his that, that you places the money at the candidate's disposal, to be used, of course, in securing only such things, as would equip them for their new field.

Another matter. Are freight expenses paid by the Board, from the home of the candidate, or only from Boston? I conclude, the former.

With kind regards,

Yours very sincerely,

Frank N. White

Rev. F. N. White.

Hancock Michigan
April 27th '85
Rec'd May 1.

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
No 1 Somerset St,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Bro. Your kind letter, with enclosed drafts for $200 has come to hand. The amount is ample for all present needs. You seem to be under the impression that no account of the money already spent for outfit has been rendered. At the same time that I sent in the bill for traveling expenses, to & from Chicago; I enclosed amt for outfit material secured in Chicago, $43.47. The two amounts came to just $103.00

Last Thursday evening, the church unanimously voted to let me go. It seemed a struggle for them. It amounted to complete conversion of all. For at first, all—from the most valued assistant down to the merely nominal member—were quite bitter and recalcitrant. But by quiet work with many individually, & with more in meeting, just before the vote was taken, they were led to look at the matter from the higher standpoint. Some at first were manifestly selfish; others were too sagacious to object from such motives, & worked to conthe larger field. They thought Copperdom as needy a missionary field in many ways as Japan. But I presented the subject from the standpoint of supply as well as of demand. And when they saw how few comparatively are entering the foreign work; they voted cheerfully to consecrate me to the work. I feel that the change which they have undergone in coming to that conclusion has been more of an education than a continuance of the pastorate for years to come could have secured.

I sincerely hope that the young ladies from the church who have made application for appointment, will be found in everyway acceptable. I can vouch for all, except the physical qualifications.

Yours faithfully
Frank N. White

apropos of

Frank H. White

Hancock, Mich.
July 4, 1885

Dr N. G. Clark,
No 1 Somerset St
Boston, Mass.

Dear Bro-

We plan to leave Hancock the 15th or 16th of the month, & be ready to sail the early part of October. Our boxes will soon be forwarded to Boston. I have just sent a list of things to be procured by Mr Hutchins.

You intimated some time ago that you had written to Japan, suggesting me for a certain place. Will you please tell me what place I am destined

Frank H. White July 4 1885

for. It will
of satisfaction to me to know; & I shall, too, be able to answer many questions which will probably be put to me before I leave.

Yours very sincerely,
Franc. N. White

P.S. My address after the 15th will be Green Bay, Wis. c/o Rev L. J. White.
F.

Hancock, Mich.
July 10, 1885

Rev N. G. Clark, D.D.
No 1 Somerset St.
Boston, Mass.

Dear Bro. I have something to tell you, which I write with a heavy heart. Examinations of my urine lately have revealed indications of the beginnings of organic disease. Even so late as the time when my certificates of health were forwarded, my Kidneys were pronounced perfectly sound. Dr Lyman accepted that opinion & made no special examination. The evidences have transpired within the present week. Dr Pomeroy of Calumet gave as his opinion, that the trouble would yield to persistent treatment here, but that it would be hazardous to my heath

& prejudicial to my usefulness to attempt work in the debilitating atmosphere of Japan. As I would not, for a moment jeopardize the interests of the work, I at once gave up all idea of going for some time at least, bitter as the disappointment is. I cannot tell you with what acute regret I relinquish the work upon which I had set my heart. I was looking forward to it with enthusiasm. And to have a revelation like this come, like thunder out of a clear sky, with utter surprise, is stunning & depressing. But I yield cheerfully to the indications of God's will, & shall work just as hard, burning to the socket, among the good people who have already shewn so much confidence in me, & affection for me.

I have already spent in preparation about $100 of the $200 you sent me. All shall be duly returned, together with the amount spent as expenses for the examination trip to Chicago. This change of plan will incur quite a pecuniary loss, as many of our goods had already been disposed of at reduced rates, & will have to be replaced. But there will be no real suffering with the Lord leading us on.

I shall ever remember gratefully the epistolary acquaintance I have made with yourself & Dr Alden. Your unfailing courtesy has been a constant pleasure.

With sincere respect,

Yours cordially,

Frank N. White

Rec'd July 14.

HANCOCK, February 16, 1885.

DEAR FRIEND—I commend to your careful perusal the following circular from Mr. Warren, our State Superintendent of Home Missions:

"At present our home missionary affairs in Michigan are in a dreadful way. The Michigan churches from April 1st to December 1st contributed but $5,017.88 We have overdrawn our apportionment $927.93. The secretaries write that the executive committee at New York are not disposed 'to vote another dollar to Michigan this year unless they have some assurance that the amount of the overdraft will be made good before the year is out. The outlook for the society's treasury is anything but encouraging. We shall probably be obliged to cut down the apportionment in some of the states. But in no case can we allow it to be overdrawn.' Of the $19,000 which the General Association voted to undertake to raise only $5,017 has come in. Applications for grants to twenty-seven missionaries are waiting and cannot be allowed. Many of these twenty-seven ministers have already completed their first quarter. They cannot make a quarterly report and receive the expected remittance, because they have no commission. They cannot receive commissions till the Michigan churches send in remittances.

The State Committee knowing that we were to receive from New York this year, $6,000 less than last year, have not taken up new fields. The grants to the state are in fact nearly $5,000 less than they were at the corresponding date last year. Are there not somewhere in our commonwealth churches or individuals who can do something in this time of distress to help relieve these twenty-seven waiting Michigan missionaries? A remittance from the Massachusetts Home Missionary Society on account of the Swett legacy, has enabled the A. H. M. S. to pay up in full all the missionaries, whom it was owing; but that does not at all relieve the twenty-seven waiting ones in Michigan—whose commissions have not yet been sent—and cannot be in the present condition of Michigan's account at New York."

The work thus is crippled. No aggressive work can be done until the churches respond more freely. In these days of physical need, let us not forget the spiritual wants of our State. Will you not place your contribution in the enclosed envelope, and bring or send it to the church at either of the services next Sunday, February 22.

F. N. WHITE, for Prudential Com.

Hancock. Mich.
July ~~10~~ 11. 1885

Rev N. G. Clark, D.D.
No 1 Somerset St.
Boston. Mass.

Dear Bro., I return herewith, in draft, the $200 sent me by the Treas. pro. tem., for outfit expenses. Will you please inform Mr Hatchins of my enforced change in plan. I telegraphed him that he need make no purchases; & that explanation would follow.

Your's cordially,
Frank N White

Draft No. 81443.

Frank N White July 11 1885

San Francisco, 10-19-86. May

My dear Dr Clark,

I have ~~time~~ time for but a word. But you know that, apparently at least, we are all in good condition. Every provision has been made for our comfort. Mr Flint had secured the best two state-rooms on the vessel for Mr Curtis & myself. The others, too, are very pleasantly situated. The journey from Des Moines was made without special incident. God has kindly prospered us in every way. Mr & Mrs Soper, Methodists, & Miss Bigelow, Presbyterian, are to sail with us. We shall have a very congenial company.

There is great sorrow that our beloved friend Prof. Smyth was dropped from the Committee. But we all pray & hope for the best.

With warm regards,

Frank N. White

IF NOT CALLED FOR
IN TEN DAYS
POSTMASTER WILL PLEASE
RETURN TO

UNITED STATES
LETTER SHEET
ENVELOPE.

FRANCISCO
9
12 M
CAL.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE
TWO 2 CENTS

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
No 1 Somerset St,
Boston, Mass

U. S. PATENT, JULY 1, 1879.

Rev. F. N. White
Recd Oct 26 '86

OCT 26

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CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
F. N. WHITE, PASTOR.

F. N. White

Hancock May 31 1886

Hancock, L. S., Mich., May 31 1886

Rev N. G. Clark, D.D.
No 1 Somerset St,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Bro.

I regret the necessary delay in answering your kind letter of the 20th inst. On broaching the matter to some of my workers, I met with unexpected & strong opposition. The church seems to have settled down to the expectation that I am to remain on indefinitely here; & apparently will be as much surprised as when I announced my intention of leaving last year.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
F. N. WHITE, PASTOR.

Hancock, L. S., Mich., ...188

I have been endeavoring to conciliate the opposition, & bring them again to the position they so nobly took last year. I haven't had any flattering success as yet however.

Nevertheless duty seems very plain to me. Japan has greater needs than Hancock at present. And so, Mrs White & I have decided definitely to go; and hope to leave the country by the first of Oct. We have been hoping – as you intimate – to have the company of Mr & Mrs Curtis. But he writes that he wishes to

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
F. N. WHITE, PASTOR.

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Hancock, L. S., Mich., ...188

leave by Aug., if possible. If anything, in the needs of, or the position taken by, the church, should come in to modify our plans; it will be simply to *delay* our going, not to change our determination. I do not however anticipate even delay.

We do not need any outfit money at present. I will write you ~~as~~ soon as we are in need.

Very faithfully,
F. N. White

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
F. N. WHITE, PASTOR.

Hancock, L. S., Mich., June 5 1886

1886

My dear Dr Clark,

I write to seek your advice. In consultating with some of my best workers in regard to my going to Japan, I find the feeling is that I ought to remain with the church another year; & that, at that time, they will put nothing in the way of my going. They think that the work will be jeopardized by my leaving just at present. The church was enlarged at much expense just after my return last

974

us, which they hope to have liquidated by the end of another year. Also there are a number quite near the Kingdom whom they are quite sanguine I shall be able lead clear in, by remaining a little longer.

What I fear, what I am quite sure of at present in fact, is that my leaving just now would rouse some bitterness, which might hinder the work of my successor.

Now, Dr. in view

of the feeling of these workers, & also the needs of the work in Japan, What do you think I had better do? I hold myself ready to go, if wise; also to wait, if wise, though my heart is in Japan.

In case I should remain, I should desire to be considered still an appointee; the time of going simply being delayed.

I am anxious to do just the best thing. I don't want to hinder of the feeling of these workers, & also the needs of the work in Japan, What do you think I had better do? I hold myself ready to go, if wise, also to wait, if wise, though my heart is in Japan.

In case I should remain, I should desire to be considered still an appointee; the time of going simply being delayed.

I am anxious to do just the best thing. I don't want to hinder the home field for the sake of the foreign. I have not however felt that the home work would suffer at all. The opinions of my best helpers, however, it does not seem to me ought to be wholly ignored. So I am perplexed, and seek advice. Can you wait a year?

With sincere regards,

Yours faithfully,

F. N. White

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
F. N. WHITE, PASTOR.

F. N. White

1886 June 14 F. N. White

Hancock, L. S., Mich., June 14 1886

My dear Dr Clark,

Your letter received this evening. I took it almost immediately to the one who has been strongest in his opposition to my leaving, & my most efficient helper. After reading it he said in quite an altered tone; "You must decide this matter for yourself." Others, while expressing regret, shew a delightful spirit of acquiescence in whatever the Lord may direct me to do.

I am in doubt & hesi-

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
F. N. WHITE, PASTOR.

1889

Hancock, L. S., Mich., 188

tancy no longer. I propose to read my resignation to the church next Sunday, to take affect about Aug. 1. It seems to me that it would be almost criminal for me to remain, with the work abroad so pressing, and the laborers so few. I had no idea, until the reception of your letter, that the working force in Japan was so crippled at present. Hancock can get twenty workers where Japan can secure one. Duty then seems very clear.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
F. N. WHITE, PASTOR.

F N White June 1886

Hancock, L. S., Mich.,..........................188

Mrs White wishes me to ask, how it is best to pack sewing machines for so long a shipment.

With kind regards,
Very faithfully,
F. N. White.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
F. N. WHITE, PASTOR.

Direct reply to
Green Bay, Wisconsin,
Box 376—

Hancock, L. S., Mich., July 28 1886

Rec'd Aug. 2.

My dear Dr Clark,

I have hoped ever since I heard of the proposed mission at Sendai, that I might, ultimately at least, be assigned to that place. The coincidince of your desires & of mine pleases me very much. Another desire too seems to be met by this arrangement. I have hoped that Mr Curtis & I might be in the same station, both having been pastors of this same church. Mr Curtis has expressed to me a similar desire.

But your desire that I get ready so as to be in

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
F. N. WHITE, PASTOR.

Hancock, L. S., Mich., ____________188

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Aug 7

Japan by the last of Sept. rather staggers me. My work closes one week from today, viz Aug 5. As Mr Curtis has always warned us against Sept as a dangerous month in which to sail, I had not thought of leaving before Oct 1. Had made plans accordingly. ~~He~~ Our parents will be disappointed, bitterly so; if we give them but a paltry week & a half a piece, before leaving for so long a separation. I think I should be sufficiently rested by Sept 1, unless the hurry of preparation

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
F. N. WHITE, PASTOR.

Hancock, L. S., Mich., 188

F. N. White Aug 21 1886

for so early a departure should prove too severe a tax. But I dread to suggest to our parents so short a visit. All other visiting would of course be cut off. Still we want to go where, in the judgment of all, we can do the most good; & stand ready to sacrifice some pleasure to do so.

If it is absolutely necessary that we start by Sept 1, I presume we can do so. I doubt the wisdom however unless the necessity is absolute. Would it do for us to start about

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
F. N. WHITE, PASTOR.

Hancock, L. S., Mich., ... 188

the middle of Sept? Is it, as Mr Curtis says, hazardous to cross the Pacific that month? I judge not, or you would not have suggested the journey at that time.

We want to go to Sendai, & are willing to do every thing in our power to get there as soon as possible. I withhold decision until I hear from you again. Please write me fully upon the points suggested.

One question. A letter from Mr Ward says that the next shipment to

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
F. N. WHITE, PASTOR.

Hancock, L. S., Mich., ...188

Japan is in Sept. That will make our goods at least three months late, if we go at the time you suggest. How are the families ~~of~~ the missionaries to live in the mean time? Board with the natives? This is the question of a greenhorn, but one upon which I should like a little light.

With sincere regards,
Yours heartily,
Frank N. White

P.S. Will there be a physician in connection with that station? This is a matter in which Mrs White

is very much needed.
If not, how far shall
we be from one, & how
easily can one be secured?

F. N. H.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
F. N. WHITE, PASTOR.

F. N. White

Green Bay, Wis. ~~Hancock, L. S., Mich.~~, Aug 7 1886

My dear Dr Clark,

I found your letter awaiting me, when I arrived here the evening of the fifth. I must confess, I have felt intensely relieved since receiving it. I want to go to Sendai, but felt that it would be unwise for me to start so soon. Am I to understand now that, though delaying departure, my destination is Sendai?

I am awaiting letter from Mr Curtis, before deciding upon the exact time for departure. 377

N W White Aug 7 1886

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
F. N. WHITE, PASTOR.

Hancock, L. S., Mich., ... *188*

I am anxious to accompany him, & shall arrange to do so, if possible. I am not at all particular about delaying until Oct 1. I see no reason now why we might not have the latter part of Sept.

I have acted upon your suggestion. All my

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
F. N. WHITE, PASTOR.

Hancock, L. S., Mich., ______________ *188*

the direction of the household goods changed to San Francisco. I had supposed that all goods must go by way of the East on acct of cheapness in transportation. I thank you for the privilege of carrying the more necessary portion westward.

Please send me another $100 on outfit acct.

Very cordially,
F. N. White.

P.S. I will send on a list of purchases to be made in Boston, in a few days.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,
F. N. WHITE, PASTOR.

Green Bay, Wis. ~~Hancock, L. S., Mich.~~, Aug 16 1886

My dear Dr Clark,

Your letter came to hand & was forwarded, as you desired, to Mr Curtis.

I think, from something Mr Curtis wrote me, that he has been counting on going Sept 30. We propose to sail when he sails.

But just at present the reports concerning the ravages of cholera fill us all with considirable alarm. It has occurred to me that perhaps a delay would be wise on that account. Of course I stand ready to go whenever it is thought wise, but do not, for the sake of the Board & for our own sakes, wish to run any unnecessary risks. Not being at all acclimated, would it not be hazardous for us to go to the infected district, as we must necessarily? The "Advance" says the death rate is very large, & that on account of atmospheric conditions, the

~~Hancock, L. S., Mich.~~, ...188

scourge will probably spread. I write you, with full confidence in your decision; for you, if anyone, will know the exact state of affairs, & are anxious for our arrival in Japan in good health. Our parents too are naturally solicitous that we do not leave before it is reasonably safe. What think you?

The draft for $100 came to hand. Thanks.

With kind regards,
Your bro. in Christ
Frank N. White

Rev. J. N. White.

Green Bay, Aug. 16, '86

Rec'd Aug 19.

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Answered

J N White Aug 19 1886

Frank A. White,

Green Bay. Wis
Aug 23, 1886

1886

My dear Dr Clark,

I have just received a letter from Mr Curtis, which makes my plans, at last, quite definite. I stood ready to start either Sept 30, or Oct 19, & so wrote him leaving him to decide upon the date most convenient to himself. He chooses, for various reasons, Oct 19. As I deem it wise to go with him, I too choose that date for leaving San Francisco. On the whole I think the delay a wise one especially on acct of the prevalence of

Frank N White Aug 29 1886

cholera. I hope this plan meets with your approval. I am very anxious to arrive on the ground as soon as possible. At the same time, I want to arrive in good conditions, so as not to be more susceptible than necessary to the prevailing disease.

This plan will admit of meeting you at Des Moines. We may do so.

Yours heartily
Frank N White

Private

No. 507 [illegible]

Miss Harris

Rec Dec 27 86

Ans do

Sendai Japan
Nov 27. 1886

My dear Dr. Alden,

There was a matter of which I wished to speak to you when in Des Moines. But, being able to see you only on the eve of departure, I was unable to do so.

You will remember the application of Miss Eva Harris. She was rejected, as I understand ~~from~~ her representation, 'on account of the health record of her family.' She feels, however, as if there may have been some reason behind the ostensible reason, of which she was

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Merrell of Ripon, on account of troubles in Ripon, had been really adverse to her application. I have always combatted her in that opinion. She clings to it however, in the absence of positive assurance to the contrary, with great tenacity. And I must confess that a conversation with Pres Merrell before leaving the U.S., made me feel that she was not so far out of the way in her opinion after all.

Now, Dr, can you without violating in any way the honor of your position, satisfy me upon this point; so that

I in turn may satisfy her.² She chafes under her inability to come to Japan, feeling as if, after all, she might be here, & do good work for many years. At any rate, I wish that her mind might be satisfied, so that at least, she might be contented in her enforced retention at home.

Mrs White & I are very happy in our work. The opening here is truly magnificent.

With kind regards,

Yours very heartily,

Frank N. White

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P.S. I notice that Prof Phelps, "My Study", & some other books, have been sent from the rooms to missionaries. If you still have copies of such to spare, I would like to suggest that my library would be much delighted with the addition of these.

Yours

Sendai, Japan
Feby 3, 1887

My dear Dr Clark,

It was a great pleasure for us both to receive, a week or so ago, a letter from you and bearing your own signature. The accounts of your condition which came to us had led us to fear that it would be a long time before you would be able to resume your place in the Rooms. We bless God for his mercy to you.

You already know of our pleasant outward journey, of our arrival here, & of the grand work in which we deem it a great privilege to engage. I was practically without experience as a teacher, and entered on the work with many misgivings, especially as I was totally ignorant of the language. But classes were given me, in which the scholars had already made some progress in English & with studies which it is a delight to teach. The enthusiasm of the scholars, their ardent thirst for instruction, make a man, whatever his lack of experience & however great his deficiencies, a teacher in spite of himself. And so I am at work, a square stick in a round hole, doing the best I can, until you shall send someone specially qualified for the work, to take my place and release me for the evangelistic work for which I long.

You enjoined me, at Des Moines, not to spend more than three hours a day upon the language. There is no danger that I shall not heed your advice. Between day school (with 140 scholars) and night-school (with about 90 scholars), I am teaching seventeen hours a ~~day~~ week; & it is only the fag ends of strength and time that I have to devote to its mastery. The grand results of our school work so far, from a religious point of view, almost reconcile me to the necessary neglect of the language. But I cannot help feeling that this is hardly in accord with your wishes & plans for me. My own enthusiasm, too, and all my experience lead me to the work of preaching. But, for the present at least, all hopes of speaking in public at an early date are, and must be, held in abeyance.

why do I spend so much time in the school-room? Simply because, there is just so much English to be taught, according to the curriculum, & there are only three to do it. Mr De Forest is working like a Trojan, and, in addition to school work, has all the burden of the evangelistic work to carry. I am alarmed for him; especially as alarming symptoms of overwork have been shewing themselves recently. Mr Curtis, as you know, is not very robust, and is not capable of full work. I myself am not a giant for physical endurance, & find that I can only go about so far. I could not teach more, if I would; at any rate, not if I am to make the slightest progress in the language. No one, not on the ground, can realize the amount of work to be done here, or how much we are compelled to resist in the way of pressure for more work still. Like the boy at the table, whose eyes are larger than his stomach, & asks for more than he can really eat; so we are in danger, through desire to meet expectations and to accomplish all the good possible, to to undertake more than we have strength to sustain. So we implore you for reinforcements. I wrote Miss Meyer, who has since "applied", and she writes that, if you will offer her a place here, & home opposition is not too strenuous, that she will join us. Your last letter to Mr DeForest has made me fear that you will hesitate to enlarge the force here. I do not believe you would hesitate a moment, if you could see how both Mr DeForest & Mr Curtis are very close to the limit of the margins of their strength, & how the work is enlarging way beyond the possibility of our carrying it on, or rather, how the opportunities for effective work outnumber our capabilities. I do hope that, if there are any who offer themselves for the work here, you will see your way clear to forwarding them to us as soon as possible

Mrs White was quite sick for a while last month, but, under the care of Dr Swartz, the Methodist medical missionary, recovered, & is now on the way to strength again.

With Christian salutations,
Yours very heartily,
Frank N. White

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to undertake more than we have strength to sustain. We are simply, you see, reinforcements. I wrote Mrs Meyer, who has since "applied", and she writes that, if you will offer her a place here, & some opposition is not too strenuous, that she will join us. Your last letter to Mr DeForest has made me fear that you will hesitate to enlarge the force here. I do not believe you would hesitate a moment, if you could see how both Mr DeForest & Mrs Curtis are very close to the limit of their strength, & how the work is enlarging away beyond the possibility of our carrying it on, or rather, how all the opportunities for effective work outnumber our capabilities. I do hope that, if there are any who offer themselves for the work here, you will see your way clear to forwarding them to us as soon as possible.

Mrs White was quite sick for a while last month, but, under the care of Dr Dering, the Methodist medical missionary, recovered, & is now on the way to strength again.

With Christian salutations,
Yours very heartily,
Frank N. White

Sendai, Feb. 3. '87.
Rec'd Mar. 7.

Sendai, Japan
April 16, 1887

Rev N. G. Clark, D.D.
No 1 Somerset St,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr Clark:-

Your kind note of March 9th has just come to hand. I wish I could tell you of the cheer which your kind and thoughtful words always bring to us. It is still a great disappointment to me that Mrs. White was unable to accompany me to Des Moines, and there form your acquaintance.

Mrs White has quite recovered from the sickness of last winter, but is even yet by no means robust. I am looking forward to this summer, however, to see her vigorous once more. The presence here of Dr Swartz of the Methodist mission is a great boon to us. He was largely instrumental in securing her recovery from the winter attack; and is treating her now with judgment & with, I think, good prospects of her permanent restoration to health.

As for myself, I have not felt better for several years than at the present. I attribute my good health, however, to a husbanding of strength by letting up for nearly two months on the study of the language. It was something of a struggle to bring myself to it, for it takes one long enough at the best to be able, linguistically speaking, to stand on his feet. But I comforted myself with the thought that coming reinforcements - which I felt confident would be granted us - would release me, partially at least, from the work of teaching next year, and enable me to devote myself assiduously to the mastery of the language.

I am aching to be able to preach, and shall avail myself of every opportunity of speaking through an interpreter. Some of the native teachers, together with myself, are planning a new place for preaching & for S.S. class in a part of the city as yet unoccupied. This will help me to possess my soul in patience during the long period of necessary, comparative silence.

I have been lead away from one thing of which I wished to speak in connection with health matters. Dr Swartz has been ordered to China. His going is not absolutely certain, as petitions have gone in from his mission for his retention. But we look upon the possibility of his removal with much uneasiness & apprehension. His going will leave us physician-less, with none nearer that I know of than Niigata, at least 150 miles away.

I hope you will not take it amiss, if I suggest that so large a station would be a good field for a new missionary physician, and that our distance from medical help renders our position rather unsafe. You have probably, in your thoughtfulness, considered this ere now; but I can not refrain from expressing my feeling as to the need of Sendai in this regard.

We are very grateful for the kind consent of the Pruden. Com. to allow us the additional $150 outfit money, prior to the end of the year. It will be of great help to us at the present juncture.

I thank you too for your kind offer of aid in the matter of the stolen money. I do not wish to ask aid. I certainly shall not do so, unless I am embarrassed in making ends meet at the end of the year. With kindest regards from both Mrs W. & myself,

Very faithfully, Frank N. White.

Sendai, Apr. 16, 1887
Rec'd May 18.

Sendai, Japan.
May 9, 1887

My dear Dr Clark,

Your letter to Mr Curtis received by him yesterday A.M. brought us much cheer. The prospect of speedy reinforcements is specially encouraging.

Our first intimation of the intentions of Mrs Kendall came through Mrs Dr H.M. Scudder in a letter to our Dr S. She has not written us of her application as yet; intends, I presume, to give us something of a surprise. It is gratifying to us to know that we have been influential in bringing her to this decision; and especially so to Mrs White, as Mrs K. was her most intimate friend during her girlhood. I wish to lay claim to Miss Meyer also, as she is an old college friend, and as it was due to my suggestion, seconded made application to by Mr De Forest; that she join us in work here. I would not speak of this, were it not gratifying to think once in a while - during this time of comparative uselessness - that we have accomplished even a little. Miss Meyer will be one of the best additions to the working force in Japan.

I am pleased to tell you that Dr. Swartz has received permission from his Board to remain in Japan, & presumably in Sendai; as his contract for teaching in the public school here has still some time to run. That relieves our apprehensions, and will free you from all worry as to our medical advantages.

I cannot refrain from telling you of something told me by Mr Ichihara this a.m. You know probably of the prospective establishment of one of the High Middle Schools, by the government, here in Sendai. In conversation with Mr Ichihara, our Governor said that this would probably result in the closing of the Chugakko (or grammar school) here, and that he was strongly in favor of making our school preparatory (not, however, as a govt school) to the Koto Chugakko in the place of that. If this plan is carried out, it will at once remove all rivalry ~~between~~ and competition between our school and that ~~our~~ school; will relieve us from the strain of raising the grade of our school at present, and throw under our influence a large number more of young men whom we cannot reach now, and who are at present under no influence comparable with that which we are able to bring to bear. I would not repeat the report, did it not come from so high an authority.

I notice in the "Advance" a quotation from Pres. Merrell of Ripon College (my Alma Mater) to the effect that twenty four young people have banded themselves with a pledge to the foreign work. I shall do all I can to foster their enthusiasm. Ask Dr Alden not to let their interest wane, but pile in the information, as he can do so well.

I will not write of the interesting news which comes from Tokio concerning union. You will probably soon get authoritative reports from Mr De Forest and others who are now in attendance on the great meeting there.

Your's in the joy of the Master's work,

Frank N. White

Rev. Frank N. White,
Sendai, May 9, 1887,
Rec'd June 6.

Sendai, Japan.
May 29, 1887

My dear Dr Clark,

I enclose the memorandum for women, which Mrs. White has filled out. I have none of the pictures for which you ask. I learn that the negative I left at Hancock has been accidentally destroyed. I think the best way for Mrs White & myself will be to have our pictures taken here, as there is here a fairly good photographer. As soon as the pictures are taken, I will forward two of each as you request.

I think I have not told you of the establishment of a new preaching place in a populous, and business, portion of the city not hitherto occupied. Together with two native assistants, I go there every Sunday afternoon, having both an address

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I think I have not told you of the establishment of a new preaching place in a populous and business portion of the city not hitherto occupied. Together with two native assistants, I go there every Sunday afternoon, taking both an ad and S.S. exercises. I speak in English, one of our native teachers interpreting for me. Mr Curtis lends valuable assistance by leading the singing for about half an hour at the opening of the school. The attendance so far has been very encouraging. Our day-school boys - who are also S.S. scholars - form as yet the bulk of the audience. A few new hearers are attracted in each week. To day, a priest came in during the first of my address, & remained through both that and the half hour devoted to Bible study. He accepted the tracts we distributed with the customary bow. The grand feature of the occasion, to me however, is the presence at a second service for Bible study of forty of the young men who attend the morning service. Many of these have as yet made no profession of Christ. Their eager inquiry ~~is~~, to me, a sign of the times. At this service, as also at the morning service, I teach a class

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The last Herald (may) together with the news of the 1500 & more students pledged to foreign work, is an inspiration. May God grant them all the grace of persistence; and make the churches equal to the emergency!

With sincere esteem and hearty salutations,

Yours very faithfully,

Frank N. White.

in English.

(many)

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Yours very faithfully,
Frank N. White.

Sendai, May 29, 1887,
Rec'd June 27.

Sendai, Japan
June 18, 1887

My dear Dr Clark,

There is not enough time before the mail must leave Sendai, for any of us to write such a report of the formal opening of the new school building yesterday as the occasion deserves. I write simply to tell you that the exercises went off most happily and auspiciously. The expenses of the opening were met by outside subscription, and the funds of the school were increased by 1000 en by gifts from several different gentlemen. The beginning is good. Now for the hard work of the coming years!

We are happy in the anticipation of the coming of Miss Meyer & Mrs Kendall.

Yours most faithfully
Frank N. White

Sendai, June 18-1887

Rec'd July 25 ✓

Sendai, Japan,
June 27, 1887.

Rev Dr. N. G. Clark,
No 1 Somerset St,
Boston, Mass.

My dear Dr Clark,

Your kind letter of the   of May, is just at hand. I thank you for replying so fully upon the subject of a physician for Sendai. I think I wrote you some time ago that my fears had been allayed, that Dr. Swartz was to be retained; and also that Dr Harrell, Episcopalian, was to come to Sendai as Instructor in Eng. in the new Higher Middle School about to be established in Sendai. We shall be well cared for, I have no doubt, tho', when I first wrote, the outlook was anything but pleasing.

Mr DeForest wrote you that I would write up the school opening for you. Mr. Curtis, however, has so much better epitomies of the speeches than I, that I have the matter to him. He will write as soon as possible. It is too bad that a full report could not be sent you sooner. But our general used-up condition at the end of the term and the lack of translations of the addresses made it out of the question to write by the last mail. I hope something will reach you by this mail. We are all busy in preparation for near departure to Mt Hiezan. Messrs Curtis + De Forest will have to pack up pretty thoroughly, + I in part, as we expect to enter the new houses when we return in the fall. The houses are growing apace and would delight your eyes.

Sunday, June 27, 1887.
Rec'd July 25—

Six were baptized on Sunday by Mr. Neesima, four from our school. This makes sixteen, I believe, from the school, out of a total of twenty one baptisms for the seven months we have been at work.

Yours most heartily, F. N. White

Osaka, Japan
July 15, 1887

Rev. Dr. N. G. Clark,
Boston, Mass. U. S. A.
No 1 Somerset St.

My dear Dr Clark,

I am this far on my way to the mountain for the summer vacation. I had been greatly attracted to the work in Japan by the delightful year at Sendai, where we have beginnings only. You can imagine my pleasure on coming into a region where the work is so advanced; where churches are large and vigorous. I had a slight taste of Evangelistic work only a night or two ago, going with Mr Allchin to one of the neighboring towns where no foreigner had spoken before. There was a large service in the town theater in response to the invitation of several "friends of Christianity" in the town. This taste of the work gave me an appitite for a full meal. I hope the time is not far distant when I can be doing similar work in the neighborhood of Sendai.

I write especially to tell you of a visit I made, in connection with Mr. Allchin yesterday, to the High Girls School to which we are invited to provide a lady teacher. The school was furnished in modern fashion, & presented a very attractive appearance. The girls range in age from 12 yrs to 20 yrs, the majority, I should judge, being between 15 yrs & 18 yrs of age. We visited rooms in which English, drawing, composition (native), and vocal music were being taught; one in which the pupils were going through the daily calisthenic drill to the accompaniment of a piano; & still another where pupils are instructed in native and foreign sewing. The school was to me another of the pleasant surprises ~~of~~ with which my stay in Japan has been filled. As I looked upon the pupils, and reflected that here was a governmental offer to put them under religious influences (that is what it practically amounts to), I felt sure there could not be a moment's hesitation over sending the needed teacher. To anyone who loves teaching, and adds to that love of work for the Master, there could hardly be a more attractive field. I do not care to write anything about the details of the offer. These will come to you from either Messrs DeForest or Allchin. But I wish to emphasize the importance of the place and the greatness of the opportunity. The Board will have thus a new worker, at comparatively small expense, among a class whom it is most desirable to reach, but who cannot be reached otherwise. Surely you will be able to secure some lady graduate who will be attracted by the double privilege of being an employee of this progressive government and of thereby having an unusual opportunity of working for Christ. Osaka is in great need of workers at present. The force has been depleted to man other & new stations. The Com. should, if possible, give them not only this lady, but also at least two more. I hope Osaka may have a share of those who, as you intimated in your letter to Mr. Allchin, were soon to be appointed.

With kindest regards,

Yours in the joy and interest of the work

F. N. White.

Osaka, July 15, 1887,
Rec'd Aug. 25.

Sendai, Japan, Oct 17, 87.

My dear Dr Clark,

You may remember that, some months ago, I hinted at ~~some~~ rumors that were afloat, to the effect that some of the officials here planned discontinuing the "Middle School", & giving the work over into our hands. These plans seem to be coming to a head. The facts at present are briefly these. About two weeks ago, our Governor returned from Tōkio, & immediatly called Mr. Ichihara. He then informed him that he had been talking over educational matters with Mr Tomita while in Tōkio & with some other interested parties. He outlined the plan somewhat as follows. The question of disbanding the "Middle School" will be brought up before the local assembly at its meeting next month; and, as so many men among a class whom it is most desirable to reach, but who cannot be reached otherwise. Surely you will be able to secure some lady graduate who will be attracted by the double privilege of being an employee of this progressive government and of thereby having an unusual opportunity of working for Christ. Osaka is in great need of workers at present. The force has been depleted to man other & new stations. The Com. should, if possible, give them not only this lady, but also at least two more. I hope Osaka may have a share of those who, as you intimated in your letter to Mr. Allchin, were soon to be appointed.

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Now, they wish to know whether we missionaries are willing to do ~~the~~ our part of the work necessitated by such an enlargement.

Mr DeForest, Miss Meyer, & myself (Mr Curtis is not here at present, as you probably know) are all much in favor of undertaking the new responsibility. The ~~bringing~~ offering of 200 or more more young men, to be under the religious influences afforded by this school seems too great an opportunity to throw away, too clear an indication of God's will as to our work to ignore. Were our religious privileges to be at all fettered, we should refuse the offer at once. But the assurance seems ample that the new arrangements will not bring any restraints. They bring only enlarged opportunities. The matter ~~was~~ was at once referred to the Ad Interim Com. of the Mission. It expressed its approval of the proposed enlargement, provided that there should be no infringement of our present religious privileges, and that the mission should not agree to furnish any additional foreign teachers besides the "trained educator" asked for by the Mission last summer. There were also two minor provisions not necessary to state. We trust, ~~too~~, that the plan will meet with *your* approval, too, and that of the Prudential Com. The offer is unparalleled; the opportunity supreme. If we can only meet these men, who express such appreciation of our work and such confidence in our characters as to invite us into such intimate coöperation with them, — if we can only meet them half way; there seems to be a very straight road marked out for us to a mighty work for the Lord. Will you not give us your approval and benediction?

If we needed the "trained educator" before this plan was broached, how much greater is the demand for him now! Were we teachers only, we could easily carry the burden of the work with our present force. But ~~we~~ we are sent here as evangelists, too; to work among the people, to give general Bible instruction, and to seize every opportunity of proclaiming the Gospel. We have the Sunday & week-day church work to support; while Mr. DeForest has the supervision of the work in all this part of the country, and has so many duties that I wonder he is able to stand up under them. We all, too, as evangelists, have the language to learn, - an exhausting work at the best. So we cannot do this enlarged school work without dropping all evangelistic ~~work~~ labor, unless we are reïnforced by the educator whom the Mission as a whole has joined us in asking for. Can he not be found among the many whose hearts are "burning within them" to ~~br~~ take the "Unsearchable riches of Christ" to this spiritually impoverished people? We shrink from this new & great responsibility at the same time that we welcome it. The one thing that nerves us to it, is that the hand of God seems to be clearly in it, and so ~~is~~ a pledge that he will give us the needed strength, and a working force equal to the demands.

Miss Meyer has joined us; and we are all singing a "Jubilate" & a "Te Deum Laudamus" combined over the rich acquisition. She is all, & more, that we anticipated. You have sent out, of late years at least, no better qualified laborer, no one more calculated to ~~as~~ inspire confidence and win love, than she.

Were Mr DeForest here, he would have added some pungent words, intensifying, if anything, what I have said. He is in Niigata, helping to launch the new school there upon its noble career.

With hearty Christian regards,

Yours most truly,
Frank N. White.

Sendai, Oct. 17, 1887.
Rec'd Nov. 25.
Read

Sendai, Japan,
Feby 7, 1888.

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
No 1 Somerset St
Boston, Mass, U.S.A.

My dear Dr Clark,

I wrote you a long letter Oct 17 '87 detailing some prospects for the school but have received no reply from you nor an intimation, in any way, that you ever received the letter. So I fear it was lost. The matter was one of such importance that I am sure you would have given it your thought & us your advice in case the letter reached you. Fortunately or unfortunately, the matter did not result favorably for us, as later letters have probably informed you. Mr Curtis wrote so fully about the present state of affairs in his last letter that nothing is left for me to say just now. I write you just to tell you how often I think of you, how much I want to hear from you, and to let you know how I am getting along.

Work in the school has been so arranged this term that I have comparatively little to do; and so I am devoting every moment I can spare

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Osaka, Japan
Feb 7, 1888.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
No 1 Somerset St.
Boston, Mass. U.S.A.

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Work in the school has been so arranged this term that I have comparatively little to do; and so I am devoting every moment I can spare to from necessary work & from exercise to study of the language. I have a superb teacher, as Japanese teachers go, and am enjoying my study with him hugely. If school work were not so pressing and so necessary under present conditions in Japan, I should chafe under my slow progress in mastery of the language. But as things are, I try to possess my soul in patience, and to think that at present such school work as we are doing is genuine evangelistic work.

My health is far better this winter than during the Summer & Fall. I studied injudiciously last Summer, owing to some unfortunate advice I received, & am feeling the effects of it yet. Nevertheless, I am laying every minute so thoroly under contribution now for language study, that I hardly have time to do the necessary reading in preparation for a semi-Bible, semi-theological class on Sunday afternoon. The flesh is weak, but it is doing all it can.

"It would delight your ~~great heart~~ to have seen our new church filled

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last Sunday both at the Bible school at preaching service. If public sentiment is temporarily against us in school matters, the people are at least manifesting an awakened interest in hearing the Gospel. If there is a slight falling off in attendance at the voluntary Bible classes in the school; there is a great increase in those who seek instruction on the Lord's day. We are full of cheer, tho' at the same time, the cheer is slightly tinged with apprehensions as to the future. But there is One above Who loves His work better than we do; and, with so little to discourage, we cannot but be cheerful."

Mrs White is not yet very strong; but we are quite sanguine that, one of these days, she will be stronger, & able to do some of the work which it worries her now to think that she is unable to do.

Miss Meyer is working grandly. We have indeed a "trained educator" in her, one that thoro'ly understands her business, & one with aggressiveness enough to carry out the good ideas she has gained by her long experience. We prize her greatly. We are very grateful that you sent her. Make us grateful again won't you?, by sending another such educator, the one we have been asking for.

With warmest regards,
Most sincerely, Frank N. White.

for housekeeping purposes. I wish I could provide myself with it, but I cannot. I do not want furniture sent from America - I can get bamboo chairs very cheaply here & ~~with~~ from what was furnished for my own room I can spare a piece or two & be comfortable I think with small expense - Do you think you could furnish three rooms on $75!! My Yankee ingenuity will I dare say make a little go a great ways at any rate I shall do my best to make it do its utmost. I shall hope to hear from you soon in regard to it - When Miss Hooper goes I suppose another teacher will be sent here to be with me as Miss Wainwright cannot do any teach-

Kyoto. Mar. 19" 1888.

My dear Dr. Clark.

The mail has just come bringing me your letter of Feb. 9th. My postal from Yokohama announced my safe passage, and this will tell you that I am now "at home"-

Plans have changed very much, and it has been decided by the Station - & in their decision I most heartily concur - that it was altogether best that I come at once into the Girls School, and give my whole time here - since in the event of Miss Starkweather's marriage to Dr Davis in

the school falls to me, &
am therefore not in Mrs
Cady's family, but in the
school where I am to be
permanently - I am fortunate
in being with Miss Harper
a few months that I
may learn something of
the workings of the school
before the responsibility
falls wholly upon me -
I am glad that
years of experience have
been given me in America
of the same sort of work, & I
trust helped fit me for
it here tho under such
different conditions -
I was a little disappointed
not to teach in the Boys'
school. but the opinion of
those best informed & my
own judgment also was
that not

just this very place - I am
studying the language &
teaching some classes already -
Of course being in this school
makes this my home. and
when Miss Harper is gone
it leaves Miss Wainwright
and me alone to keep house -
Most of the furniture in
the house belongs to Miss
Harper personally - In fact
every piece in the parlor,
matting and all - Of course
I expected to board in
a private family & did
not purchase table linen
or silver - neither Miss W-
nor I have any to speak
of and must buy what
~~that~~ line
we need in that line
as well as furniture. So
I think I must ask
for this extra $75. which
I see on page 10 of the Manu-

part of my letter I propose
to say that I have twice
met a class of the girls
at their own request for
religious conversation, &
though I was restricted
to the use of English
I trust I sowed some
good seed in good
ground. I am glad
I am here and trust
I came "to the Kingdom
for a time like this"-
I will report my
work more at length
later.

Kyoto, Mar. 19, 1888,

Rec'd Apr. 21.

which it may be a very earnest Christian friend of mine with whom I have taught for years. & who is a most successful teacher, now in Mills College California - Her heart is in the work and she greatly desires to come to Japan - She is the daughter of a Presby. minister - Her name is Mary L. Overstreet - I think she will apply to you very soon.

With my kind regards I am

Yours very truly
Florence White

In doing this business

Sendai, Japan. Apr 21, 88

My dear Dr Clark,

Your good letters, full of encouragement, inspiration and comfort, coming to some one of us by almost every mail, are one of our principal articles of spiritual diet. Like many other delinquents, we have to confess that you are must better that we, on account of our infrequent letters, deserve.

I have at last something of an experience to report to you - a trip, in company with two or three others, to Fukushima for an evening's preaching in the large theater of the place. The trip was, or will be, of no especial interest to anyone but myself, but it has that interest for me as being my first trip from Sendai in anything like Evangelistic work. Do not pounce upon me as a traitor, because of its being the first time; for it would certainly not have been, had not all my own time and strength, as well as that of any available interpreter, been consumed in duties connected with the school. My companions were Mr. Ichihara, our eloquent principal (Who it would be a shame to tie down in any school, were it not that schools in Japan are among the very best of evangelizing agencies), and Mr. Fujii, pastor of the Presbyterian church in Sendai. We found the theater full, with an encouraging number of women for a Japanese theater-preaching audience in one of the galleries. It was a fairly well behaved audience, despite the fact that it punctuated the speeches of the first two speakers with frequent howls and shouts of dissent. During the grand speech of Mr. Ichihara,- and his delivery was never more impressive - hardly a voice broke the stillness of the large room. He held the crowd, as he is accustomed to do whenever he speaks, enchained by the charm of his manner and the wealth of his thought. When it came my turn at 10:10 P.M. to begin the address which I had come fifty-five miles to deliver, I was inclined to have mercy on the long-suffering crowd. But the fact that I had come so far and that it was almost my first experience before such an audience led me to "down" the feelings I should have had before a home audience at that hour. In spite of the thought reaching them via an interpreter, either curiosity to hear the foreigner or their courtesy to me as a foreigner, secured for me a quiet and attentive hearing.

The addresses, on such subjects as "Christianity and Morals", "Christianity in Japan", "Christian Education", "The Reason for Christ's Exceptional Power over Men", gave the people of the brisk town of Fukushima something to think of for the coming months. Many prayers went up that the seed sown might grow and ripen into the fruit of transformed character and Christian devotion. Mr. Tsunashima, our pastor in Fukushima, is a graduate of the Dōshisha, a man of warm heart, winning ways, and earnest address. He is quite popular and has many friends outside of the small circle of Christians. The Methodists and Presbyterians have both recently withdrawn their pastors and worship from there. Our pastor remains to reap from their sowing and to carry on worthily the work they began. Other churches have turned eager eyes Fukushima-ward to draw Mr T. from his work there. But he has become so attached it, and has opening before him and his church such wide prospects of enlargement and usefulness that all endeavors to draw him away are in vain.

The school outlook is certainly no more favorable for us; but we have gotten over our period of worry and apprehensiveness, and have settled down to such work as the Lord gives us, determined to do that well and await the outcome of events. The future is not at all certain. It is quite true, as you intimate, that the support of the government school may not be as ample as was at first planned. But ~~e~~ even if cut down, the college cannot fail to present many attractions with which we cannot hope to compete. It looks very much as if we should be compelled — for the present at least — to be content with doing preparatory work. In this experience, our school does not stand alone. Two members of the Methodist faculty at Tōkio told me only yesterday that they have been unable, as yet, to get any class farther along than the freshman year. All the missionary schools in Tōkio, or wherever there are any government schools in close proximity, ~~have~~ are I believe subject to similar embarrassment. Sendai, too, has been profoundly stirred educationally of late. First came the advent of our school, then the unexpected establishing of the College, and connected with it the abolition of the High-school. It will take some time for matters to find stable equilibrium again. Eventually we shall find our place and try to fill it. Meantime, we shall endeavor, by faithful work, to make the school a needed one; and then we cannot be shaken.

I was surprised to read your words on Church Union in Japan which you sent to Mr. DeForest. I fail to see any spirit of *ism* in the proposed Union such as you seem to see. If any ~~spirit~~ thing has been characteristic of the movement, it has been a noble suppression of ism and the meeting of the various representatives with the sole desire to discover the best possible basis of Union. If *our* body had held out and insisted on the Presbyterians giving up everything, it seems to me that we should have been guilty of the worst possible exhibition of *ism*. Both sides have given up much that was dear, the Presbyterians having given up even more, when you consider their concessions both in doctrine and polity, than the Congregationalists. I fail to see how they could have given up more without giving up *all*; and that was more than Congregationalists - with their traditional abhorrence of ism and their genuine desire for Union - had any right to expect. I am sure you will see matters differently, when you have fuller information; and that, were you on the ground, your broad, generous, loving heart would make you one of the most enthusiastic leaders in the movement.

I wish I could give you a more encouraging report concerning Mrs White. She does not improved as I had hoped that she would. Her condition makes the future seem at times a little dark to me. While in America, all doubt and fear were concerning me, none whatever about Mrs White; every assurance, on the contrary that she would be strong & would thrive in such a country as this. But superficial examinations overlooked a trouble which is the cause of all the present mischief. I do not despair yet of permanent improvement. My own health is so good (comparatively) and I am so drawn to the work, that I try to look on the bright side of things. I hope the future will justify my sanguine feelings.

We grow more thankful every-day that you sent us Miss Meyer. Her long teaching experience makes her our leader in school work. She has raised the tone of our teaching, and has won the hearts of the students thoroughly by the hearty devotion of her time and energy to their advancement. We have some noble & efficient women in the mission but our Miss Meyer is the peer, of any. You did so well in sending her that we are emboldened again to press for the teacher we have so long wanted.

With much love from Mrs White and myself,

Yours most sincerely,

Frank N. White

P.S. Will you please ask Mr Chapin to send a set of Mr De Forest's leaflets - and any future ones of his when printed - to each of the following addresses,

Mrs. L. J. White, Green Bay, Wis.
" J. H. Allen, West Eau Claire, Wis.
Rev E. H. Butler, Jacksonville, Illinois
Miss Ella Meyer, Ripon, Wis.] F. N. W.

Sendai A. 21. 85

Sendai, Japan, May 6, '88.

My dear Dr Clark,

I wrote you some day ago, telling of my apprehensions for the health of my wife. A plan has presented itself which holds out some prospect of recovery here in Japan without, at the same time, impairing my own efficiency.

Dr Swartz has been called to Tōkio for some time to fill a temporary vacancy in the Methodist school there. When he returns he will engage in evangelistic work, as the school in which he was teaching has been abolished. This will necessitate probably frequent absences from Sendai. The one thing my wife needs, I feel, is continuous treatment for a sufficient period under favorable circumstances. It occurred to me that, by a change of station to Ōsaka or Kyōto, she might have just such attention from more skillful hands. Drs Berry & Taylor seem to have come to the same opinion independently of any suggestion from me; for my letter to Dr Berry crossed one from him - enclosing also an opinion from Dr Taylor -, both letters making much the same suggestion. If I make the change, as, under the circumstances, seems quite probable, it will probably be to Osaka where there is a vacant house and where Mr Allchin is in pressing need of some one to help him in bearing his great burdens. The matter is now in the hands of the Ad Interim Com., & I shall soon know what the wisdom of the Mission is. I cant tell you how the prospect of giving up the Sendai work depresses me; both because of attachment to it and the workers here, & because, for a time at least, it will throw additional burdens on those who already are doing all they are equal to. I feel, however, that my wife's recovery is the one thing necessary at present for her happiness and usefulness & for my own efficiency. I shall cheerfully make any change which promises to make her herself again.

I can think of one thing that might render it possible for us to remain in Sendai. If Miss Holbrook, whom we are looking forward to having in Sendai, should come by early Autumn, and is thoroughly competent in the treatment of womb troubles, I see no reason why we should make the change. I lay especial emphasis upon her competence, for the case requires something more than general medical knowledge for its successful treatment. Dr Swartz frankly holds out no hopes to us from further treatment by himself, tho he has been very attentive, when here, & has done his best. We should go to either Osaka or Kyōto with sanguine hopes of Mrs White's recovery, but should have none at all if the physician did not have some special knowedge of such troubles. Can you find out at once something about Miss Holbrook's intended movements and her competence as a physician, & let us know? It will help us very materially in coming to a decision. We plan at present & make the move, if at all, by September. We shall delay until then, probably, because of the risk in exchanging this good climate for the more questionable one of the South at this time of year.

I want to put in a plea for the coming of a lady companion for Miss Meyer as soon as possible. We need a lady, such as we understand Miss H. to be, sorely for our woman's work (Mrs. DeForest, with her many family cares being the only one who can do any such work now). She would, at the same time, be able to help somewhat in the school and be for Miss Meyer what she ought to have, especially if we move South, - a companion. Miss Meyer is a wonderful worker, and too valuable a one to be exposed to the depressing effects of loneliness to which she is more liable than you suppose by the illness of at least two of the ladies and the complete preoccupation of the other.

There is prospect now that we shall be able to go on with our classes through the higher years of the course. There is a plan to secure more teachers. We shall know by the end of the month whether the Trustees will give us the teaching force and appliances necessary for this increased and advanced work. We shall have but very small classes, at the best, in the higher grades, but, if the necessary native teachers are forthcoming, we shall hold our own easily until sentiment turns more pronouncedly in our favor.

Three are to be baptized this evening, one of whom Miss Meyer delights to think of as her "first fruit" here. He is a young man in the Medical school, & one of a small class in German which she was prevailed upon to undertake for a while. He evinced much earnestness, coming regularly to every church service, even after she felt compelled to give up the class, and now is taking manfully the public step which enrolls him among the professed followers of our Lord. He is dead in earnest, bringing his companions & even one of his teachers to different services.

With heartiest Christian regards.

Yours ever sincerely,
Frank N. White.

To
Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.,
Sec. A. B. C. F. M.,
No 1 Somerset St.
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Sendai, May 6, 1888,
Rec'd June 4.

Aone, Japan
July 14, 1888.

My dear Dr Clark,

Your letter touching upon our proposed removal to the South, came by the last mail, & I have sent it on to Miss Meyer at Hiegan, as there was also much in it of interest to her.

I thank you heartily for your kind interest in us and sympathy with us. It buoys one up wonderfully to feel that there those on the other side of the water thinking kindly of him & his.

You will be glad to hear, as perhaps you have heard already, that we have given up for the present all thoughts of removal. Acting upon the suggestions of Drs Berry & Swartz, my wife went to Tokio a few weeks ago to consult Dr Baelz, a German specialist in connection with the University. He at once took a very hopeful view of the case, prescribed a course of treatment which we are now carrying out, & said that he expected that she would soon be herself again. My wife is certainly much better than last winter, & we share somewhat his sanguine expectations. She is so much better that we thought it wise to defer removing so as to give Dr. Baily's treatment a thorough trial. The Ad. Int. Committee approved the removal & recommended us to Osaka, but they will doubtless consent to our remaining in Sendai.

We are at present at the hot-springs of Aone, about forty miles from Sendai, with ample opportunity to be lazy, to soak ourselves in the hot-water, to take pleasant strolls, & to get off what broken Japanese has managed to make lodgement in our brains. I yearn for enought to say something for the Master among the many people here, but the requisite vocabulary, not to say command of idioms, is lacking as yet. The desire is especially strong to-day, as there was a great hubbub down stairs this morning about four o'clock, made by a throng of worshippers greeting the rising sun.

I can see that I have made quite a little progress in the language this year, despite preoccupation in the school. Another year or two will place me I hope where I can make some use of it along the direct lines of the work for which I came to Japan.

Thank you for the suggestion that one of the coming ladies is thought of for us at Sendai, or that one of them may relieve one of the older workers so that she may come to us. We shall make a strong plea at Hiezan, & hope that the mission will realize our need as we do.

Excuse my writing with a pencil. Writing materials are wanting at such a place as this, & they are difficult to bring.

I want to acknowledge your good letter in reply to mine which told of my trip to Fukushima.

With much love,

Yours most heartily,

Frank N White

Hone, July 14, '88.

Rec'd Aug. 8.

Sendai, Japan
Sept. 16, 1888

Rev. N. G. Clark, D.D.
No 1 Somerset St.
Boston, Mass, U.S.A.

My dear Dr Clark

Yours of Aug. 8 came by last mail freighted with good cheer.

I am glad to say that, while the summer heat was very depressing to my wife, yet her strength comes back with the cooler weather; and I can see a very marked change for the better in her general health as compared with what she was last spring, when it seemed likely that we should remove to Ōsaka. Her improvement is slow, but I see no reason for anything but encouragement.

I presume you have noticed, ere this, from the minutes of the Annual Meeting that the Mission has requested us to consider removal to Tōkiō in company with Dr Greene when he shall return to Japan. This will necessitate separation from the friends & work here; but, on the whole, I am inclined to consider the matter very favorably. There is no one in the mission with whom I had rather be associated than with Dr. Greene. Then too, in Tōkio, it will be my *work* to *preach*, a thing which will be impossible for many years if I remain in Sendai, on account of the necessary work in the school room. I shrink, however, exceedingly from being put in a place where so much will be expected of me. Mr Kozaki, as you know, has a church largely made up of high officials & University students. And besides, I shall go as a kind of makeshift, - the man whom our Tōkio pastors want being not myself but Dr Gordon. Dr G. would be just the man to be associated with Dr Greene in so important a field; but, as Dr Gordon's leaving Kyōto is wholly out of the question, I am offered as a half-way satisfaction. I shall be happy if I can ~~satisfy~~ do win so much. Meanwhile I shall make the most of the year in language study, so as to be as near preaching as possible, when the time for removal comes, if come it does.

Another thing that leads me to favor the change is that in Tokio skillful physicians will be within call,— men whom we can trust if Mrs White shall be in any further need.

School opened on the 11th inst; & brought with the opening, to me at least, two very pleasant surprises. From the way that attendance fell off during last year, & from the opposition to us, which, though quiet, is not yet dead; I anticipated a smaller number of pupils than heretofore. But the enrollment stands now at 152. We have classes for the whole five years of the course, together with a large class in the preparatory year recently added to the course. Our higher Classes stick to us. The faculty is full & harmonious. And, so far as I can judge, everything points to a prosperous year. The second surprise is that the new teacher, who was engaged by Mr Ichihara this summer for the branch of Political Economy, is a Christian. None of us knew him to be such until he announced himself one in the church prayer meeting. The faculty (including Mr DeForest, who is at present absent) numbers thirteen, all but three of whom are Christians. These three are the teachers of Chinese, Drawing, & Athletics. The school is thus emphatically Christian, & stands as such in the Community.

Thanking you for your words of interest & cheer,

Yours very faithfully,
Frank N. White

Sendai, Sept. 16 - 1888
Rec'd Oct. 15 - Ing.

Sendai, Japan.
Feby 28, 1889

My dear Dr Clark,

Your letters to Miss Meyer and to myself came this morning. I wish to write your for myself; and, as Miss Meyer is unable to write on account of an injury to her wrist & so wishes me to write in her stead, you may consider this letter as from us both.

It has indeed been a long time since I wrote you last, but I have consoled myself with the thought that Mr. DeForest has written you often and at much length. Then, too, you must remember that, in accordance with oft-repeated instructions, "we are so busy in making history as to have little time for writing it"

Miss Bradshaw has been with us for about a month, and is working at the language with a zest and evident aptitude that must in good time put her in a position to use it effectively. The rest of us - Mr. DeForest included - are all in the school this term. The language and the work connected with the station get every ounce of strength left after school duties have been performed. Personally, I am a specialist, having little thought for anything but the language. My colleagues are all very considerate, and make it a point to relieve me in every possible way that I may be the better fitted for the prospective work in Tokio. To have spent over two years in any European country with as little to show for it in the way of language would be not only discouraging, but proof positive, I am sure, of lack of brain. But the company of many companions in misery, the fact that the most adept have to struggle for years before they get thoroughly on their feet, and the advice of good friends who have had a similar experience heretofore; combine to keep me in a respectably hopeful frame of mind.

"We have only pleasant things to report regarding both church and school work. The coming of Mr. Miyake as pastor has been most opportune. He has entered on the work with tact and energy; and attendance at S.S., at preaching service, at prayer meeting, and at the various branch Sunday Schools has taken a marked stride forward. Five were baptized at the last Communion, and genuine interest is spreading. The change of attitude of people outside toward the school and of the pupils in the school has been equally marked. The founders of the School and its chief ~~[illegible]~~ supporters have been unmoved by the temporary unpopularity into which ~~they~~ we fell, and have all along expressed themselves in terms of hearty confidence regarding the future. Their confidence was evidently well founded, and is, to all appearances, being justified. All open criticism has ceased, and we have had many assurances that the tide of public sentiment is turning in our favor. It is found that since the establishment of the government college and the abolition of the middle school, that there is no school in the province doing, or capable of doing, equal work to ours. We cannot help feeling, too, that faithful, scholarly work and the exertion of an influence for true manliness, have had their part in leading the people to see that their suspicions have been groundless. This term, too, has witnessed a great revival of interest in Bible study among many of the students. The school Bible classes have taken a new lease of vigor. Attention to the morning talks on serious subjects is closer and more general. Miss Meyer has been carrying all this school year a class, with a regular attendance of seventeen, through the "Story of the Gospel". Mr. Curtis is doing the same this term with fully half of another class which numbers over forty; while Mr. De Forest has the large majority of two other large classes at his home two evenings of each week. These classes by the foreign teachers are, by the way, all home classes. There has been also a meeting each Sat. evening since September 1888 for Medical & College students from a dormitory near by. ~~The~~ My own home has been thrown open to them on that evening, and they have come in good numbers for a short time spent in amusement, followed by singing, an address, and a prayer. Encouraging results have already come from this last venture, and there are prospects which make it plain that the time is well spent."

We do not feel at present that any increase of force is necessary. But my own prospective removal to Tokio in the near future renders it imperative that a family should come to take ~~my~~ the place of my own family, if Mr DeForest is to do any outside work in the Spring and Autumn. It is quite necessary that the Station should at least be kept up to its present force. We sympathize with you ~~and~~ in your perplexity and pray that the obstacles which keep from us the reinforcements we need and that long to come, may ere long be removed.

We all unite in cordial regards to you. Believe me

Ever

Yours most faithfully,

Frank N. White.

Osaka, Feb. 28, 1889,

Rec'd Mar. 26.

Sendai, Japan,
Oct 17, 1889.

Rev N. G. Clark, D.D.
No 1 Somerset St.
Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

My dear Dr Clark,

Yours of Sept 11th is at hand, and reminds me that I have been very remiss. The only excuse I can plead is that a little teaching, together with the monotonous routine of language study, does not afford any very interesting materials for correspondence. One of these days when I get fairly to work along the lines I hope to pursue, I promise to be exemplary in keeping you informed of everything of interest.

You speak of being unable to understand why Dr. DeForest is free for evangelistic work in the neighborhood while I seem to be shut up to the school work. The fact is that, except in the city of Sendai, & with the exception of occasional visits to Fukushima & Mizusawa - stations established before we came to Sendai - there has been no evangelistic work done in the neighborhood. Mr DeForest's visits have nearly all been to a distance, - to Tōkyō, Jōshiu, Niigata, &c. By getting passes to open ports like Tōkyō & Niigata he has been enabled to visit Fukushima, Wakamatsu, & Jōshiu en route; but since the strict enforcement of passport regulations, he has not been once to Mizusawa. Living as we do on teachers passports in the interior, it is easier to get permits for going to the open ports than for going, for any period into even the immediate neighborhood. To obtain a pass to remain over night outside of the city limits, except as one is on his way to a treaty port, it is necessary to send to the foreign office in Tōkyō; while the local governor can issue a permit to visit the open ports even if they be at the farthest extremity of the empire. On account of this difficulty with passports, Dr. DeF. has thought best not to try to push out into the neighborhood. As for visits to a distance, inasmuch as a certain amt of school work must be done; if anyone is to be pleased, it has seemed wisest to give Dr F. the necessary freedom. When the treaties are revised, we hope to have rather more outside activity to report.

I am happy to tell you that I have made a break, & spoken twice in Japanese, - once at school, & once in the church. I have the satisfaction of knowing, (which is not always the case) that everything I said was understood. If at the outset I can have the assurance that I am not simply "beating the air & talking with tongues," I shall have courage to push ahead.

It may seem presumptuous; but I

fully expect to join Dr Greene in Tō-kyō. I cannot even imagine that the Prudential Com. will be ~~app~~ able to resist the renewed & unanimous action of the mission, backed as it is by such imperative, & well-expressed, considerations.

I have the joyful news to report to you that a little daughter ~~&~~ was born to us day before yesterday. My wife is in excellent condition, & we hope that this happy event is but the beginning of renewed strength & vigor for her. Our hearts are full to overflowing with joy. I should like to write you of the political situation but it is impossible to say anything definite. There is a tremendous agitation going on, & the air is full of new rumors every day. The latest is that the cabinet is about to go to pieces over ~~the~~ Okuma's policy on treaty revision. Whatever the result, there is likely to be trouble, & the agitation can hardly fail to have, as it has already had, a depressing effect on our work.

Miss Meyer wishes me to ask you whether you ever received a full letter she wrote last Spring. You have never acknowledged it, & she fears that it did not reach you.

With hopes that the A.B.C.F.M. meeting this week will prove to be all for us that we hope, & with prayers for your good health & continued efficiency, Very heartily,

F. N. White ~~F. N. Whi~~

Sendai Japan. Oct 17. '89.

Rec'd Nov 18 - 1889.

Wishard, Dr. G. D.

Geneva, Switzerland.

COLLEGE SECRETARY.

AMERICAN ADDRESS,
40 East Twenty-Third Street, New York City.

Arona
Aug. 8. 1889

My Dear Dr.

The decision of your mission to press the immediate claims of Japan at the next Board Meeting is most wise. Moody could render valuable service if he would. When an onward movement is being considered which involves consecration, courage & liberal giving I would rather have him present to strike a blow at the critical moment than any man I know.

It will be difficult to secure him. He opens a Conference in Chicago in Sept. so the papers say. to be followed by a vigorous and extended prosecution of his long contemplated city evangelization scheme. This may of itself absolutely prevent his going to New York. Again: he would not go for the purpose of speaking upon the situation in Japan nor would he if present say much about the Northfield Summer School as he is very chary about referring to his own work. The following would be among the objections he would almost certainly offer: I know almost nothing about Japan and the situation there. The Missionaries and Secretaries are the ones to speak. My hands are already so full of work that I cannot take on anything that would involve me in extra responsibility. It is not my habit to devote myself to mere denominational work.

The Student Missionary movement is experimental I would not think of basing it as a ground for urging an immediate extended reinforcement of the Japanese field. &c &c

Now the only way to insure Moodys presence at a meeting like this is to give him some definite work in his special line. If Dr Clark, Dr Storrs or Dr Taylor should go to him accompanied by Wm E. Dodge. Elbert B. Monroe or Mr Harris of New London - go personally - a letter would fail to secure him -, and represent to him the great importance of this meeting. the critical situation in Japan. the desire to make this meeting tell in the enlargement of the forces. the great desire for a deeply spiritual meeting

College Department,
of Young Men's Christian Associations,
Geneva, Switzerland.

L. D. WISHARD,
COLLEGE SECRETARY.

AMERICAN ADDRESS,
40 East Twenty-Third Street, New York City.

and then invite him to be present to take a prominent part in the devotional Exercises to lead several devotional meetings. to afford a repetition of some of the Consecration meetings in the great gatherings at Northfield This if anything will secure his attendance.

and I believe he could in this way render a most valuable service. Then have Dr Clark after his presence is assured. after his arrival indeed fire him with the subject of Japan. and ask him to speak at the critical time in advocacy of a speedy concentrated effort upon this field.

In this way if at all can his coöperation be secured. As for my loading him. I can do that incidentally. I am writing him about my work here and will put in an especial Don't you

of Young Men's Christian Associations,
Geneva, Switzerland.

College Department,

L. D. WISHARD,
COLLEGE SECRETARY.

AMERICAN ADDRESS,
40 East Twenty-Third Street, New York City.

desire if you will write me at once.

I presume Moody will pass through New York enroute to Chicago before the middle of Sept. which would afford an opportunity to make an engagement with him without going to Northfield.

I earnestly hope he can be secured but you will not depend upon it. If you entrust such a cause as you have to others of your friends, it seems to me you will succeed.

We are so sorry to hear of the accident to Dr Davis and rejoice that they escaped unhurt. If I can aid you in any way let me know. My heart is in Japan.

Ever yours
L D Wishard

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Central International Committee
of Young Men's Christian Associations,
Geneva, Switzerland.

College Department.

L. D. WISHARD,
COLLEGE SECRETARY.

AMERICAN ADDRESS.
40 East Twenty-Third Street, New York City.

Tokyo Japan
Sept. 4. 1889

My dear Dr. Clark

Allow me to present you with the enclosed statement of the prospects of special Christian work among students and young business men in Japan. I feel that these facts fully justify the belief that the Young Men's Christian Association is destined to be an important permanent factor in the Christianization of this Empire.

Trusting that this work in Japan as well as the work throughout these Oriental countries may have frequent remembrance in your prayers, I am

Very Sincerely Yours

L. D. Wishard

Mr. L. D. Wishard

Tokyo, Sep. 4. 1889.

Rec'd Sep. 25.

Wyckoff, Mr. Chas. T.

Love it as I should be glad to be of
n it. My reasons for not remaining
three years in the Y.M.C.A work
then to return to America, are
1. It will be of greater benefit to
me as a minister of the Gospel &
to work in distinctive mission work
than in nominally secular work
in a gov't school.
2. I feel that in the Doshisha
there is a much ~~broader~~ field
of usefulness than I can find in
gov't schools, tho' the latter at
present offer large opportunities.
3. If my stay in Japan becomes
permanent, & under the Board as
it would be of choice, it will
be of advantage to begin work
with them now, if it can be
arranged in spite of necessary
limitations. In any case, I feel
that three years work in the Doshisha
would be more valuable to me, at least
I trust, to those who come under
my influence, than any other
work I could do in Japan. I
trust that work might warrant my
engagement at the Doshisha, even
[illegible] final end &

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Hiyeizan Aug 3 /88

Dear Mr Learned:

In reply to Dr Clarke's letter respecting my work in the Doshisha let me say: — I came out under the Y.M.C.A. for a period of three years. At the time, I was unable to pledge a life work in a foreign field. Otherwise, as a graduate of a Congregational Seminary, I should have at once come under the Board. The conditions under which I came have not changed, & it would be in violation of my present convictions, & in opposition to the dictates of conscience, & right judgment regarding myself & my circumstances, for me to now pledge any thing more than a limited stay here. I therefore feel that I ought to decline extending the limit of time more than 3 years from this September. It is quite possible that my presence here may become permanent, but it is also possible that

it may not be for the best,
specially as my own desires
& interests go out with ever-
increasing interest & love
toward the Home missions in
~~the~~ the west & southwest of
our own land. My whole life
& training has been to this end.
tho' interest in the great & needy
foreign field has by no means
been allowed to lag. Granting
however that my stay here
becomes permanent, there are
good reasons why I should
probably return to America
not later than three years from
September. These reasons might
be given, but some of them I do
not wish to have creep out
for public discussion, as is
almost inevitable. My circum-
stances & the hasty departure from
America may account for
some of them. So suddenly
did I leave, & so crowded was
I to earn much money to

pay for [illegible]
do, even though still in my [illegible]
post-graduate course, that I had time to say goodbye to most of father's immediate family. Leaving relatives & friends almost absolutely without a word. I came to Japan not because I felt specially called to the foreign field; but because it seemed necessary for me to go out under the Y.M.C.A. to meet an emergency, to fill a position for three years, & specially to open that pioneer work, so important & imperative as then represented; to hold an post till other lay brethren could come to relieve me. I felt the three years in Japan would be the best training school I could have for Home Mission work, besides giving me an opportunity to "prove" & "hold fast" that field which was better. My call I felt to be rather to the Home Missionary work, & even now I feel the thrill of desire to enter that work strong wit

aim is to preach the gospel. At present my duty as to fields is not quite clear. When God clearly shows me his will I want to accept it heartily & earnestly, whether it be to stay in Japan or not. As he has just clearly shown me my call & privilege to preach rather than teach, so he will guide me in His own time to that field where he can best use me. I regret that I cannot now come to a decision, but till the spirit of God draws my heart more away from Home Missions to foreign, I cannot pledge my life to the latter. They will however have my best service & prayers the next three years, at least, & always my most earnest efforts & prayers for the success of the work, wherever I am.

Very Cordially Yours

Chas. T. Wyckoff

Wyckoff

Osaka Japan Sept 14/88.

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Rec'd Oct. 15-1888

Boston -

Dear Sir:

Your kind & sympathetic letter of July 25th, has just reached me, having just missed me several times in its wanderings. For the good of the Y. M. C. A. work here it seems expedient that I should continue a short time yet in my gov't position in Osaka, I shall however devote some time each week to the most important & needy work of the Doshisha, & hope before very long, to put my whole strength there, My detention in Osaka is caused by the hope of leaving the position in & under such circumstances, that a Christian teacher may succeed me — an object which might be thwarted by an immediate withdrawal. — I am very grateful to a Kind Providence which has opened so wide an opportunity to me in the Doshisha, where I may follow more closely the lines of my chosen calling, - especially as there seems to be an ample supply of laymen to carry on the Gov't work, now that it is under way.

Whether my work here will continue more than the original period for which I came, or be renewed after a temporary return to the home-land, I cannot now conscientiously say, but the God who has led me thus far will not leave me to doubt His calls when His time comes. That I may go to that work in which He can most largely use me, is my constant and earnest prayer — be it at home or abroad. — I am grateful for your good letter, as also for your considerate and prompt action relating to my connection with the Y. M. C. A. — While the work here of the Y. M. C. A. will have my hearty sympathy & prayers, I shall leave its active service to those who are ready to enter it, at the earliest practicable moment. I have permitted the present brief delay in entering the *full* work of the Doshisha, only as my own judgment has been sustained by the leading members of our

Japan Mission.

The mail is just closing and I cannot add more to this note - With my best wishes & prayers for yourself & those associated with you in the work of our common Lord & Saviour,

I am Very Sincerely Yours

Chas. F. Wyckoff.

Address Kyoto -

To Rev. N. G. Clark D.D.
Boston.

Mr. C. J. Wikoff

Osaka Japan Nov 29th/88.

Dear Dr. Clark. Rec'd Dec. 29.

It was a pleasure & help to receive your letter of Oct 15th, to find one who sympathized so thoroughly with me in my desires for wisdom & guidance at this starting-point of my life work, & who respected also what are to me conscientious convictions, born of prayerful thought & meditation, I desire above all things to be directed of God in my work, wherever it be; to be used of him as best fits his divine purposes. And I trust in due time he will guide me to that final & permanent work which may be best in his sight.

I am still in Osaka, doing my regular work, but spending in Kyoto, with excellent results, as I hope. I am looking forward eagerly to the fast approaching time, when all my force will be in service there. Each week I meet all the most important class of students in a music lesson. On Sunday, they have a half hour's drill in Sunday School, on hymns. In the Morning service, where there are as many as 800 present, I lead their singing & sing some hymn as a solo. This latter seems to have a good deal of power, & I hope may be blessed. They follow the words as I sing in Japanese, & the room becomes very still indeed. Sometimes the attention is almost breathless. Of course, their singing as compared with ours, is crude &

ough, almost beyond belief, & this may account
part for the power of these songs. However, I feel
at the spirit is in them & they will be a blessing.
f only I can aid these theological students, so
hat they may go out & instruct their people, &
render the music a more efficient aid
Christian work, I shall be thankful. We
in sore need of a powerful organ to lead this
rge congregation of men's voices, but I understand
new organ is to be sent out for this purpose
hope it will be a powerful one, for the one we
ave now is well nigh useless, with such a
rrent of sound as these students pour forth.
With kindest regards I am - Very sincerely yours C. T. Wyckoff.

P. S. It is a time just now when all are anxiously considering the question of union, & praying that no root of bitterness or sectional feeling, or narrowness, or unwise counsels may prevent the onward march of the Kingdom of Christ.

The outlook, which a few days ago seemed dangerous & threatening, has now changed, & promises that God will yet work good things for Japan out of this movement. You will have fuller & more explicit news from those better qualified to speak than I am.

W—

Mr. C. J. Wyckoff.

S

Osaka Japan Jan 9th/89

26 Concession.

Rec'd Feb. 7.

Dear Dr Clark —

During the last weeks of the old year the current of my thoughts has changed somewhat, as I reviewed the past & thought of the future.

You know what my feeling has been about returning home in three years & entering on Home Mission Work. My conception of that work has not changed, nor has my interest in, or desire for, it, decreased in the least degree. But I feel I have been considering it in the wrong light. It may be that that is the field for me to occupy. But by God's providence, I have been led to Japan, & it is a mistake for me, to begin laying plans to get of leaving that in the hands of a higher power. God has given me something to do here, & it is my simple duty to do that till something else is sent. If this means a permanent stay in Japan, I shall gladly stay.

If God wants me more at home than he does here, He will see that I get there in due time. Until he does thus recall me it is my duty to do what I can where I am, & this is the principle by which I mean to be guided hereafter. I hope by diligent study of the language, by attention to the work of the Mission, & during the summer meeting, to recover most of what I ~~ha~~ might have gained the past year, or 9 months.

connection with this, for I have tried to be attentive to the voice of God; & I cannot but feel that God's hand has been, & is, in it all: that it was by this path I had to be led to get a clearer understanding of God's purposes concerning me & my relation to His work.

It has seemed to me that it might be well to let matters in connection with this stand just as they are for the present. I came out suddenly, wholly unprepared for a prolonged stay, & many things would concur in making it necessary for me to return to America, in all probability, after a few years. The sooner that necessary break is over, the sooner I am permanently settled to work in the language, the better it will be, so far as I can judge here. So that to return at the expiration of three years, if a return is necessary at all, would be more satisfactory to You & the work here, as well as to me, than to return after five years. So it was my thought to follow out the plans already laid for my stay here, & then on coming out the second time, I could come in the regular way, going through such of the customary forms of examination &c as might be deemed necessary. In case there should arise obstacles which should call me away from this, to the home, work, you would be saved any extra trouble in the matter - Very Sincerely Yours

Chas. P. Wyckoff.

Kyoto Japan May 30th '89

Rev N. G. Clark D.D.
Boston.

Dear Dr Clark.

Your note of Feb. 12th came duly to hand & was much appreciated. It came at a time when it was specially helpful. I have tried to "rest in Him".

Since that time I have removed to Kyoto & been carrying on my work here, & putting in all my spare strength on the study of the language. I find the music classes - many of them - very interesting, Tho' the Japanese students have many difficulties to contend with, they are yet very bright & eager to learn. Some of the classes are making specially rapid progress.

Let me call your attention to a slight mistake which has crept into the mission records. Our name is spelled with a K instead of an h. WycKoff. It is a natural mistake - easy to read h instead of K. May I ask you to see that it is corrected.

Dr Peck has just passed thro' here, taking his wife & children to Yokohama. He reports my sisters in China as being well, enjoying their work, & making good progress in the study of the language. During my stay in the government school, & while doing supplementary work in the Doshisha, I had so many hours teaching that it was impossible to do much in the study of the language. Now, however, I hope to make more rapid progress.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely Yours

C. T. Wyckoff.

C. J. Fry - ff.

May 30 - 1889.

June 26 - 1889 Recd.

T. Wyck ff.

Kyoto Japan July 31 - 84

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Rec'd Aug. 26.

Dear Sir -

Thro' you are so busy & have so much to think of, I want to ask a little information & advice about myself.

First, what is my status here, in the mission? I do not wish to hang off from places & business where I belong, nor do I wish to intrude where I do not belong. A statement from you wh wld give me a definite position, would be very acceptable. It may perhaps be embraced under the question, - am I to regard myself as a full member of the mission, not technically, but so far as mission letters, interest in & active participation in mission business & work, are concerned; or am I only a corresponding member, teaching in the school, attending sessions of the mission &c, thro' their courtesy, but taking no active part in the general business & work, & being practically an outsider? Personally, I have no special desire in the matter. My feeling in giving up a useful & more lucrative position under the Government, was that I might thereby come into closer union with the mission work of the church, where my interest as a minister of Christ would naturally be most largely aroused, & where I might work to the best advantage. And in thus coming, I determined to give up other preferences, & to regard this as my permanent field of work, in study &c, so long as the way was open for me to stay. It seemed to me that this was as wisely as I could act, & that it might permit me to come, practically, into full membership with the mission. It may be said that I ought to utterly withdraw the time limit, & to pass at once the examination of the Home Committee; but this did not seem to me to afford any special help in this case, while there were good reasons in my own mind for not doing so. If these two points hinder me from acting as a full member of the mission, of course I must comply with them, or remain in the outer circles of the work. Such a course must of necessity detract, in a measure, from my interest & efficiency, in affairs here. I am here, not as a teacher, but as one called to preach the gospel of Christ, & desirous of taking my small part in the very heart of the battle for evangelizing Japan. Can I do this under existing circumstances, or must I remain handicapped till these obstacles are removed? I shall rejoice if the former is possible. If it is not, with my present convictions, I must do what I can & then return to America. My thought & effort has been to surrender myself entirely to God's service to be led of Him where He chooses. What then is His will? Evidently to stay here progress in the language is concerned. Considering this return as necessary + granted, even tho' all obstacles were removed + I had the assurance that I ought to stay here for an indefinite time, I should still prefer to postpone appointment till I returned. My ordination would naturally come at the same time. But on this point I am indifferent + thought of this plan only because other things would call me home. — These are my grounds for desiring to return for a short visit at the end of three years, + for deferring formal appointment.

As to remaining here permanently, the great +

– & work for the *present*, at leas

Judging the future by the present, my work may continue here. So I am led to do all I can in the language, & to fit myself in every way for the calls of the future; and for this reason I should be glad to come at once into closest union with the work & workers here, if possible. But His will for the future is not yet clearly revealed to me. There are obstacles in the way, & I do not feel that assurance of His guidance in remaining here *then*, that I do *now*. If I cannot remove these obstacles at once, be examined & pledge a long stay here, must these obstacles deprive me of the stimulus & experience which would come from full membership in the mission, which wld be so valuable to me, should my work of the future be as the present is? I am ready to give myself to the work. I have done so. For the future I only await a fuller assurance as to duty. My desire has been to enter now, practically, into full membership with the mission, deferring a formal examination & appointment by the Board, & also allowing a return to America at the end of three years, if it then seems best. Has this been your thought, & if not, is it possible? My reasons for the above are as follows, & I ask that any references to marriage be regarded as *private*.

You know how hastily, & under what disadvantageous circumstances regarding outfit &c, I came out. I feel that the preparation for & success of my work, & justice to myself in various ways, forbids me to remain here for an indefinite period, or for 10 years, without first going to America & preparing for such work, as those do who come out regularly. This would hold whether I were married or not. Am I right in this opinion? And if a return is necessary before I have been here for a long period, it is the opinion of those whom I have consulted that it should be at the end of three years, rather than later, so far as favorable before coming to Japan — is something I have as yet been unable to do. After careful thought, this has come to me as the best decision I could make, viz: — To go on with my work for the anticipated period, three years. If at the end of that time this obstacle is removed, I know of nothing on my part to hinder a life work here

If the obstacle is not removed, may I not, like men of old, take this as God's sign to me, that for the present at least He has use for me in the needy places at home? If there, the way is made clear at any time, I shall hold myself ready to return here, or remain there, as the circumstances only obstacle, I believe, in my own mind, is the fact that I am un-married. I am willing to stay alone, as soon as I can feel assured of God's guidance in doing so.

Since coming to Kyoto I have found a pleasant & helpful home, in the true sense of the word, with Dr Gordon's family. But the home has sacred rights, & I could not look on such an arrangement with any family, as anything but temporary. I regret that I am so long trespassing on these rights, tho' I have never had occasion to feel that I was anything but welcome there. So as a single man, I would either have to keep an establishment of my own alone, which would be rather close financial work on the present single missionary's salary, or I would have to unite with other single gentlemen. This latter would hardly be feasible or reliable, as you make it a rule not to send out single men. It might not be so desirable anyway, as in the case of single ladies. More important is the question whether it is for my own general well-being + highest usefulness, to remain here + work alone. You can perhaps judge better than I. My parents feel it might not be wise, I think. I earnestly seek guidance + your advice. These + similar questions have caused me anxious thought & it will help me mentally physically & spiritually to reach some decision as soon as possible. Your advice may give just the light I need to guide my decision. I believe it every man's duty to make a home of his own, if possible. And I am not indifferent on the subject. But I cannot justify marriage on the ground of convenience, nor for companionship, nor for any cause but true love. To select some one who seems fitted to make a wife, then to try, as time goes on, to convince yourself that you love her, & finally, if she consents, to marry her — a method urged on me by a representative of the Board

& the action of the Bo
direct.

Pardon my length & diffuseness
it is in the hope that you may
be better able to advise me
understandingly.

With best wishes for your-
self & colleagues, I am
Very Sincerely Yours
Chas. T. Wyckoff

The real point at issue is the latter subject; shall I remain in this work unmarried as I am, longer than three years - or is it wiser to return home then & wait a little. It would be pleasant & desirable to enter at once on full membership, but as corresponding member I might get much benefit, & for a brief period of 3 years, there would not be so much loss as for a longer period. Perhaps I have over-emphasized this -

speak of the subject of marriage with the greatest reluctance & only because I am troubled to know what my duty is, & that you, at least, may know __all__ the circumstances controlling my action. Let me ask again that this part of my communication be __strictly__ __private__. I write to you, not officially, but as a young man asking advice of an older & wiser one. I therefore request that this subject be unknown by __all__ except ourselves. I am sure you will observe this confidence, & I hope much from your counsel.

Were I to stay here 10 years, you can see what I would lose by being only a corresponding member, but for three years, the matter is less important.

Kyoto Japan
Dec 30th '89

Rev. N. G. Clark D.D. Rec'd Jan. 29-'90
Boston Mass.

Dear Dr Clark -

Your letter of Nov 11th is before me. Thanks for your answers to my inquiries I can say nothing more on the subjects about which I wrote, than I have already said. Time only, can make the way plain & sure.

I should be very glad indeed to have more room for my work than I have. Dr Gordon's family have only one room they can spare, so I am obliged to make that my bed-room, study, & room for callers. This not only crowds & inconveniences me in my private study & work, but practically shuts me off from doing much that I should like to do with the students & other Japanese.

This is nothing the Gordons can avoid, of course. I have not yet been able to make any other arrangement. If there is room in any of the other houses, I have not found it. I planned to move into a Japanese house, but they are at best very poor from a sanitary point of view. & in my case there was another objection. Last winter I caught cold, which in spite of medical treatment hung on & is still troubling me this winter. It interferes quite a little with my vocal work. In this respect the dampness of the Japanese climate, has been very unfavorable for me. I hope a cure may be eventually effected. Otherwise it may seem unwise for me to make this a permanent field of work. I am now under Dr Berry's treatment & both he & Dr Gordon felt it would be taking too great a risk to move into a Japanese house for the winter, so here I am still in my one room. Another reason why I desired to change is because the Gordons are soon to separate as a family & might very natreally like to spend the last months alone. But I do not need to trouble you with this, for it is something to be settled here. If nothing else turns up, I may move into a Japanese house in spring, & if the Gordons ~~of~~ separate in the summer, I might go back & occupy part of their house in the fall. Mr Bartlett has a house of four rooms, one of which he offered me. But as it was very small, & as I would have to have a bedroom or study in some other place & take my meals out, it seemed impracticable & unwise to accept it. Some way will doubtless arise in time.

With best wishes for a Happy New Year, Yours Sincerely
Chas. T. Wyckoff